

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Holland's Throne Has an Heir—
Roosevelt Having Successful Hunt
—Leading Negro Dead—Rate Law
Upheld—Miners Will Not Strike.

MINE TROUBLE SETTLED:—As we predicted some time ago, when the trouble began between the miners and operators of the anthracite region, the quarrel has been settled without a strike. Every little while some one stirs up some excitement and the miners threaten to strike but just as often an agreement is signed and things go on as before. The miners and operators this time have signed an agreement by which peace is insured till March 31, 1912.

SUFFRAGETTES SCRAP:—At the first session of the International Suffrage Alliance in London a serious difference occurred and as a result a body of the delegates left the hall. The trouble was caused by the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, an American delegate, leading the conference to vote to reserve membership in the alliance to societies having the enfranchisement of woman as their sole object.

HOLLAND HEIR:—Queen Wilhelmina has given birth to a girl. While the Dutch are rejoicing they are disappointed that it was not a boy. The birth of an heir has laid the ghost that has haunted not only the homes of Holland but the chancelleries of Europe—the fear of the extinction of the house of Orange. If a direct heir had not been born or if an heir does not survive, the succession to the throne would pass to one or the other of the German princely families and Holland would lose her independence and Germany thereby be so much strengthened. German ambition embraces the whole of central Europe and Great Britain is glad to see the smaller states maintain their independence as her best barrier against the consequences of that ambition to herself.

HIG STORMS:—A series of disastrous tornadoes have been sweeping over the country this week. In Chicago five people were killed and several more injured by street cars, wagons and flying boards during a heavy electrical and wind storm. At the same time in Pittsburg two men were killed. About ninety people were killed in Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas by small tornadoes. The storm was felt in parts of Kentucky. Hoofs were blown off buildings, trees uprooted and many dwelling houses were flooded. The lower streets in Lexington were completely covered with water. In all these places the telegraph and telephone wires were down for hours. Millions of dollars worth of property were destroyed.

BUILDING AIRSHIPS:—The time has come when the building of air ships is a red thriving business. France, as usual, is a little ahead, and in Paris there are now several plants for the manufacture of such machines. France also was ahead with automobiles, and it is likely that in a few years the air ship will be almost as common as the auto are today.

EIGHT BURN TO DEATH:—Eight persons were burned to death in a tenement house fire in New York on Saturday. The fire was started by a set of black hand men who had failed to extort money from the owner of the building. None of those killed was in any way concerned with the dispute.

ROOSEVELT GETTING LIONS:—Ex-President Roosevelt who is hunting big game in Africa, is having good luck. He has killed two animals known as wildebeests, and in one afternoon got three lions. His son Kermit has shot one lion and a jaguar. The president is living up to his reputation as a good shot.

RATE LAW HOLDS:—The Supreme Court has set up another mile post in corporate control by upholding the clause of the Interstate Commerce Act which forbids railroads to transport from one state to another property belonging to themselves. This will tend to break up the monopoly of the hard coal mines by the railroads of Pennsylvania.

GREAT NEGRO DEAD:—William Council, probably the greatest negro of this age except Booker T. Washington, died early last week at Normal, Ala., his home. For years he had worked in building up a school there and at his funeral white and black lived with each other in paying homage to him. Music was given at the funeral by a quartette of children of a former governor of the state, and many leading white citizens from nearby cities were present to honor the dead.

SUPT. RANKIN VISITS BERA

Honorable M. C. Rankin of Henry County, our State Superintendent of Agriculture, was in Berea on Friday and gave a most important address to United Chapel. He expressed himself as surprised and gratified by what he saw in Berea, and in particular commended our work in mountain agriculture and forestry.

The chief points in his address were upon the selection of seed-corn, the so-called dry cultivation, and the rotation of crops. He said in part:

"I used to think that my father was the handsomest man in the county, and also that he was the wisest, and it was a great effort for me some years after his death to begin to change, in some particulars, his way of farming. He used to plow deeply for corn, and that was right. Then he planted his corn deeply, and that was a mistake. Then he cultivated deeply, and that was another mistake. We know today that the deep cultivation between the rows of corn only breaks the roots and hinders the growth. What we ought to do is to cultivate very frequently but only in a very shallow way so as to keep a mulch of pulverized soil like dust on top. This holds the moisture in the ground and keeps the corn growing. I have raised 55 bushels of corn to the acre by this cultivation, when the same kind of land directly adjoining and cultivated deeply only brought 27 bushels to the acre."

I have had as surprising results by selecting good seed-corn—selected seed corn can very nearly double the yield.

Then comes in the great discovery of rotation of crops. We say land is worn out. That means that some of the elements have been exhausted. The other elements are all there. Now if we can supply the part that is lacking in the soil, we shall have good crops again and this can be done commonly by changing the crops for two or three years.

Of course, I do not need to say that the greatest thing for us as farmers to agitate for in Eastern Kentucky, is good roads. The state helped build the great pike from Maysville to Louisville, and others in the central part of the state; then the Constitution was changed, making it impossible for the state to help in turnpike building.

We are going to submit a constitutional amendment next fall to have the Constitution changed back so that there can be proper taxes levied for this important purpose."

DR. PEARSONS PAYS PLEDGE

Dr. Pearsons, who some three weeks ago pledged \$25,000 for the erection of a new Men's Dormitory in Berea, Tuesday sent Treasurer Osborne a check for the full amount. This was a most unusual thing, as donors commonly send their money only after a building is finished.

Chapel Prayer Wednesday morning consisted of singing the Doxology and passing a vote of thanks to Dr. Pearsons, and a very brief word of prayer and thanksgiving.

Pres. Frost sent the following telegram:

"Berea students and workers send you hearty thanks. We pledge ourselves to follow your example in unselfish devotion to things which make the world better."

"This does not make Berea rich," said, Pres. Frost, "for we can never feel that we have enough as long as there is one man or woman unfed, or one child untaught. But this will enable us to do a great deal more good than we have ever done thus far."

ADDRESS ON FORESTRY

One of the most important Monday lectures of the term was given this week by Mrs. P. S. Peterson of Chicago. Mrs. Peterson is Superintendent of Forestry for the United States Federation of Women's Clubs. She is a graduate of Mount Holyoke, a woman of independent means, and has traveled both in this country and Europe and made such careful studies that she is now one of the chief authorities on forestry in the world. She has the art of presenting the topic in an interesting and attractive manner.

Mrs. Peterson's visit in Berea was greatly enjoyed. She spoke to a private gathering of faculty people on Saturday night, and to the Young Woman's Christian Association on Sunday night. Stormy weather prevented her from making the mountain excursions which she had planned, but she took a short drive thru the forest preserve on Saturday, and visited the Social Settlement at Narrow Gap on Sunday.

THE WAY OF SUCCESS STILL OPEN.

It is the custom for a great many people, when they are asked why they do not get to work and make something of themselves, to answer that they are poor people, and their folks are poor people. They seem to think that this keeps them from being successful or useful or prosperous or in fact from winning anything worth while in life.

If such people, who would not make such a foolish remark unless there was something very poor in their brains as well as in their pocketbooks, would look around in the world a little bit, they would see there things that would make them so ashamed of themselves that they would really try to get ahead. On every side they will see where poor people, people with no more start than they have, won great success in some line of work.

Everybody knows of the rail-splitter and country store clerk who got to be president, and of the grocer's clerk that is now worth two hundred and fifty million dollars. But a lot of people will tell you that the chances such as came to them have gone, and that there is no chance for a poor man nowadays. They are right, if they mean a man with a poor head and poor spirit has no chance, but if they think they are talking about a man with little money they are wrong. Four weeks ago a man who started life as a rodman for a surveyor became president of the second largest railroad in the country. That is pretty close to up-to-date. And you can be very sure that that man will give the poor fellows a chance. He knows just how it is. And of the thirty-four largest railroads in this country there are twenty-eight which are now managed by men who started out without a cent—right down at the bottom of the ladder of success. Every one of the sixteen biggest railroads in the country is managed by a president that started at the bottom—some of them were clerks, switchmen, telegraph operators, brakemen, office boys and section hands. Do you know any man so poor that he couldn't hold down one of those jobs? Unless a man is that poor, he can get his feet on the ladder that has taken some other man clear to the top.

This is just one line—there is the same story to tell in each of the other lines of business in the country. The leading steel manufacturer began life as a breaker boy in a coal mine. The leading newspaper man began life as a printer's devil. One of the leading merchants started in as a huckster. And so on.

There is today every chance for any man that has got the real stuff in him. If a man fails to keep going toward the top it is because there is something wrong with him, and any complaint because he is poor, or anything else, is just an excuse. This is a free country, and the freest thing in it is success—anybody can have it that will pay the price of it in work and brain. There is nothing that is less hindrance than being a "poor man."



OUR FRIEND JACOBY.

We were all moved by Dr. Torrey and Dr. Palmer, but we all LOVED Brother Jacoby, and here is his picture. From his letter to Mr. Gamble and others we believe Jacoby loves Berea. Here is good luck to you till you come again!

SUPT'S. CONFERENCE

The idea started by the Normal Department of Berea some years ago, of holding a conference of County Superintendents of Public Instruction, has been taken up by the two state Normals, and the schools at Richmond held such a conference very successfully last week.

Of course the attention was very largely directed to that part of eastern district which is not mountainous, though the mountain problems received some attention.

State Superintendent Crable was present and gave inspiring and helpful addresses.

MRS. BARTLETT CRANE COMING

Mrs. Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, Michigan, is one of the noted speakers of our day, and is expected to visit Berea this month to give several addresses on the subject of health, pure food and general good citizenship.

Mrs. Crane has been specially invited to Kentucky by Berea College, the State Board of Health, and the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs. She is to speak also at Harrodsburg, Louisville, Lexington and Richmond.

Her first address will be Saturday night, May 15th in the College chapel.

That Useful Pile of Dough.
That New York man who dropped 40 feet onto a pile of soft bread and escaped unhurt is not the first to be saved by having a pile of dough to fall back on.—Indianapolis News.

WILLSON AT SEATTLE

Spokane, Wash., May 4.—Governor Willson of Kentucky and Mrs. Willson will attend the sessions of the Seventeenth National Irrigation Congress in Spokane the second week in August and also Governor's day on August 13. They will go thence to Portland, Ore., to be present at the convention of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations August 15 to 20.

The governor will also appoint 15 delegates from various parts of the state to represent Kentucky at the irrigation congress, in which there is much interest throughout the South because of a possibility of securing the eighteenth congress. The movement originated in South Carolina several months ago and it is believed that a concerted effort will result to have the 1910 congress go to one of the southern cities.

R. Insinger, chairman of the board of control, has letters from important centers in the South, saying that the people there are vitally interested in the discussions of such problems as forestry, reclamation of swamp lands, deep waterways, good roads and home building, also that some are concerned in irrigation, and this, he believes, indicates that most of the states will be represented at the congress.

Other Requisites.
Ease and speed in doing a thing do not give the work lasting solidity or exactness of beauty.—Plutarch.

IN WASHINGTON

Taft and Aldrich Seem to Be Dead Locked over Tariff—Senator Aldrich Smoothly Working to Get His Way—Prosperity Coming Back—Our Weekly Letter.

Washington, D. C.

May 3, 1909.

Everybody seems to think that the Aldrich tariff act will become a law by the early part of June in about the form that Aldrich wishes. No more crafty or adroit parliamentary leader ever participated in American legislation than Aldrich. He appears at this time to have snatched victory from defeat in regard to the tariff bill, and a high tariff will be retained unless President Taft vetoes the measure.

The thing which makes it possible for Aldrich to control the situation is that the Democratic Senators of the South want the southern products protected, and the Democratic Senators of the West want their products protected. This ensures a high protective rate on both wool and lumber.

The Senate has witnessed the unique sight this week of a North Carolina Democrat of the good old Southern school, Senator Simmons, pleading for high protective tariff on lumber, while a North Dakota Republican who has been one of the mainstays of the Republican organization for years, Senator McCumber was begging for free trade for lumber. Aldrich did not hesitate in the face of this situation. He made friends with the Democrats who favor protection, and let the Republicans who will not stand up for the stretching of the old principle go flock by themselves. The Senators are a conservative set of men. They feel that the Dingley Bill has given the country more prosperity than it ever had before, and they do not propose to go back on what they consider a proven success.

CONCESSIONS TO TAFT.

It is said that Aldrich will make just enough concessions to President Taft's views in favor of reduction of the rates so that Taft will not feel justified in splitting his party up over a measure which will come so near to being downward revision. At any rate if anyone can get the bill through in its present form, Aldrich can do it. And there is no doubt that he is trying his best to do so.

Speaker Cannon announced this week that he is in favor of a tariff commission to aid Congress. As a matter of fact the proposal for such a commission has found so many friends that no one expected Cannon to oppose it; and his declaration is taken merely to indicate the terms on which he will give a bill to provide for the commission his support.

Another interesting proposition which is being seriously considered is the formation of a so-called "Custom Court," to be composed of five men drawing ten thousand dollar salaries who shall decide all questions arising under the collection of duties on imports. At least such a court would furnish good resting places for some of the "lame ducks" who fall of rejection to Congress.

The Government this week set the Geological Survey to find out how many sites for the development of water power are on land which the United States has control of. The big electric companies of the country have bought options, it is said upon many of the best power sites in all parts of America. The Government feels that the fall of water belongs to the people, and will take steps toward preserving this potential light and heat from the grasp of bloated monopolies.

SPIES IN PANAMA.

It is rumored that the Panama Canal Zone is over-run by Japanese spies, who are making drawings of the canal and the proposed fortifications which are to defend it, so that in case of war they will be able to attack the Canal and stop it up, before our battle fleet could get thru it into the Pacific ocean. So serious are these stories about Japanese secret service men on the isthmus that Secretary of War Dickinson is said to have made his present visit to the Canal among other things to investigate their truth.

Census Maker S. N. D. North will retain his position. He has figuratively promised to be good, and will be allowed to draw his salary until further notice. Presumably he will pay more heed to the wishes of his superiors hereafter.

As for the Census, it has come out during the course of this week that there may be no Census Bill passed this spring, or in fact before

(Continued on Fourth Page)

IN OUR OWN STATE

No New Trial for Hargis—Last of Breathitt Feud Cases Dismissed—Girl attacked Near Winchester.

WEST RESIGNS:—J. W. West superintendent of the Kentucky Anti-Saloon League for the past year, has resigned his position and left the state on account of serious charges brought against him for improper conduct toward little girls. Mr. West denies any immorality, but admits that he was perhaps indiscreet. His successor has not yet been chosen.

NEW TRIAL REFUSED:—Judge Adams overruled a motion for a new trial of Beach Hargis and the case will at once be taken to the Court of Appeals. The young man showed no emotion as the judge in passing sentence stated that he would be confined at hard labor in the penitentiary at Frankfort for the rest of his life.

BRUTAL ASSAULT:—Another brutal assault was committed a few days ago. A sixteen year old girl of Winchester was found bound and gagged a short distance from town. When she recovered consciousness she said two men had seized her and in spite of resistance had carried her away from the house. Because of the crowd that collected, bloodhounds were unable to do any good in tracing the men, but the police are working to find them.

ABNER CLEARED:—John Abner has been acquitted in Jackson, Breathitt county, of the charge of killing James Cockrill during the Breathitt feud in 1902-3. This is the last of the famous feud cases, and the courts will hear no more of them.

SHOT IN NECK:—WHI HILL, a prominent young merchant of Beattyville, was seriously shot in the neck while serenading with a crowd of young people at the home of a well known citizen of that town. It is thought the shooting was done by a prominent young man but no reason is given for the act.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY:—Enraged because she had broken her engagement and would not renew it, Porter Smith, a Dartmouth graduate, shot and probably fatally wounded, Miss Helen Marden, a senior in Smith College and then killed himself.

SOME MODERN WISDOM

Humor has been given us by nature as an antidote to self-consciousness.

Tolerance is a virtue required of the other man.

Whether the road leads up or down matters little to him whose sole concern is to get there ahead of the other fellows.

Men who do their own thinking make poor fanatics.

Luxury springs like a weed from the soil of necessity as soon as this is made fertile by the rains of plenty. The line of least resistance lies in the rut.

Isolated instances prove possibilities, and nothing more.

It is easier to rush on to a complete denial than to stop at a confession of ignorance.—World's Work.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must bannier and forge yourself one.—Thomas Carlyle.

Soldiers Brought in Train.

In August, 1900, during the journey of a company of Austrian engineers from Vienna to Trieste, the engineer of the train by some mischance fell from the engine on the track and was killed, while the fireman, under stress of his emotion, faltered away. The soldiers at once took charge of the train; and, as a tribute to their versatility, it may be added that they got it into Trieste five minutes ahead of the scheduled time.—The Sunday Magazine.

Industry and Frugality.

The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words, industry and frugality! that is, waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both. Without industry and frugality nothing will do, and with them, everything.—Franklin.

Found.

An English paper has stumbled upon the missing word. Newspaper writers never know precisely how to designate the lady who takes the chair at federations and other meetings, but, by a misprint, the needed word is born! It is "Chairman." Mrs. Chairman, if you please!

Novel Use for German Soldiers.
A curious role falls to the lot of the private soldier who may be quartered in the garrison at Heidelberg, inasmuch as it seems to be expected that any private may be brought into requisition as an object for study by the students of anatomy at the university.—The Sunday Magazine.

THE LION'S SHARE

BY OCTAVE THANET
AUTHOR OF THE MAN OF THE HOUR

ILLUSTRATIONS BY
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SYNOPSIS.

The story opens at Harvard where Col. Rupert Winter, U. S. A., visiting, saw the outside of young Mercer. He met Cary Mercer, brother of the dead student. Three years later, in Chicago, in 1906, Col. Winter overheard Cary Mercer apparently planning to kidnap Archie, the colonel's ward, and to gain possession of Aunt Rebecca Winter's millions. A Miss Smith was mentioned, apparently as a conspirator. Winter unexpectedly met a relative, Mrs. Millicent Melville, who told him that his Aunt Rebecca, Archie and the latter's nurse, Miss Janet Smith, were to leave for the west with the colonel and Mrs. Melville. A great financial magnate was aboard the train on which Col. Winter met his Aunt Rebecca, Miss Smith and Archie. He set his orderly, Sergt. Haley, to watch over Cary Mercer. Col. Winter learned that the financial magnate is Edwin S. Keatchum. On approaching Cary Mercer, the colonel was snubbed.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

Archie looked disappointed. "I suppose so," he sighed. "I'm afraid I'd want to, if they were pointing pistols at me. Lewis was on the train once when a nina showed fight. He wouldn't put up his hands, and the bandit plugged him, like a flash; he fell crosswise over the seat and the blood spurted across Lewis' wrist; he said it was like a hot jet of water."

The homely and bizarre terror of the picture had evidently struck home to Archie; he half shivered.

"Too much imagination," grumbled the colonel to himself. "A Winter ought to take to fighting like a duck to water!" He betook himself to Miss Smith; and he was uneasily conscious that he was going to her for consolation. But he felt better after a little talk about Archie with her. Plainly she thought Archie had plenty of spirit; although, of course, he hadn't told her about the bandits. The negro was "kidding" the passengers; and women shouldn't be disturbed by such nonsense. The colonel had old-fashioned views of guarding his woman-kind from the harsh ways of the world. Curious, he reflected, what sense Miss Smith seemed to have; and how she understood things. He felt better acquainted with her than a year's garrison intercourse would have made him with any other woman he knew.

That afternoon, they two sat watching the fantastic cliffs which took grotesque semblance of ruined castles crowning their barren hill-sides; or of deserted amphitheatres left by some vanished race to crumble. They had talked of many things. She had told him of the sleepy old South Carolinian town where she was born, and the plantation and the distant cousin who was like her mother, and the hospital where she had been taught, and the married sister who had died. Such a narrow, inebriated, innocent existence as she described! How cheerfully, too, she had shouldered her burdens! They talked of the south and of the eternal problems that have troubled the soul of man since first death entered the world. As they talked, the colonel's suspicions faded into grotesque shadows. "Millicent is ridiculous," quoth he. Then he fell to wondering whether there had been a romance in Miss Smith's past life. "Such a handsome woman would look high," he sighed. Only 24 hours ago he had called Miss Smith "nice-looking," with careless criticism. He was quite unconscious of his change of view. That night he felt lonely, of a sudden; the old wound in his heart ached; his future looked as bleak as the mountain-walled plains through which he was speeding. After a long time the train stopped with a jar and rattle, ending in a sudden shock. He raised the curtain to catch the flash of the electric lights at Glenwood. Out of the deep defile they glittered like diamonds in a pool of water. Why should he think of Miss Smith's eyes? With an impatient sigh, he pulled down the curtain and turned over to sleep.

His thoughts drifted, floated, were submerged in a wavering procession of pictures; he was back in the Philippines; they had surprised the fort; how could that be when he was on guard? But they were there—He sat up in his berth. Instinctively he slipped the revolver out of his bag and held it in one hand, as he peeped through the crevice of the curtains. There was no motion, no sound of moving; but heads were emerging between the curtains in every direction; and Archie was standing, his hands sinking above his tumbled brown head and pale face. A man in a soft hat held two revolvers while another man was pounding on the drawing-room door, gruffly commanding those inside to come out. "No, we shall not come out," responded Aunt Rebecca's composed, well-bred accents, her neat enunciation not disturbed by a quiver. "If you want to kill an old woman, you will have to break down the door."

"Let them alone, Shay. It takes too long; let's finish her, first," called the man with the revolver; "they'll come soon enough when we want them. Here, young fellow, fish out! Nobody'll get hurt if you keep quiet; if you don't you'll get a dose like the man in

No. 6, two years ago. Hustle, young fellow!"

The colonel was eyelid every motion, every shifting from one foot to the other. Let them once get by Archie—

The boy handed over his pocketbook. "Now your watch," commanded the brigand; "take it, Shay!"

"Won't you please let me keep that watch?" faltered Archie; "that was papa's watch."

The childish name from the tall lad made the robber laugh. "And mamma's little pet wants to keep it, does he? Well, he can't. Get a move on you!"

The colonel had the sensation of an electric shock; as the second robber grabbed at the fob in the boy's belt, Archie struck him with the edge of his open hand so swiftly and so fiercely under the jaw that he reached back against his companion. The colonel's surprise did not disturb the automatic aim of an old fighter of the plains; his revolver barked; and he sprang out on the man he shot. "Get back in the berths, all of you," he shouted; "give me a chance to shoot!"

The voice of the porter, whose hands had been turning up the lights not quite steadily, now pealed out with camp-meeting power. "Dat's it; give de colonel a chance to do some killing!"

Both bandits were sprawling on the floor of the aisle, one limp and moaning; but the other got one hand up to shoot; only to have Archie kick the revolver out of it, while at the same instant an umbrella handle fell with a wicked whack on the man's shoulder. The New England professor was out of his berth. He had been a baseball man in his own college days; his bat was a frail one, but he hit with a will; and a groan told of his success. Nevertheless, the fellow scrambled to his feet. Mrs. Melville was also out of her berth, thanks to which circumstance he was able to escape; as the colonel (who had grappled with the other man and prevented his rising) must needs have shot through his sister-in-law to hit the fleeing form.

"What's the matter?" demanded Mrs. Melville, while the New Englander used an expression which, no doubt, as a good church member, he regretted, later, and the colonel thundered: "All the women back into their berths. Don't nobody shoot! You, professor, look after that fellow on the floor." He was obeyed; instinctively, the master of the hour is obeyed. The porter came forward and helped the New Englander blind the prostrate outlaw, with two silk handkerchiefs and a pair of pajamas, guard mount being supplied by three men in very startling costumes; and a kind of seraglio audience behind the curtains of the berth being enacted by all the women in the car, only excepting Aunt Rebecca and Miss Smith. Aunt Rebecca, in her admirable traveling costume of a soft gray silk wrapper, looked as undisturbed as if midnight alarms were an every-night feature of journeys. Miss Smith's black hair was loosely knotted; and her face looked pale, while her dark eyes shone. They all heard the colonel's revolver; they all saw the two men who had met him at the car door spring off the platform into the dark. The robbers had horses waiting. The colonel got one shot; he saw the man fall over his horse's neck; but the horse galloped on; and the night, beyond the little splash of light, swallowed them completely.

After the conductor and the engineer had both consulted him, and the express messenger had appeared, armed to the teeth, a little too late for the fray, but not too late for loud argument, Winter made his way back to the car. Miss Smith was sitting beside Archie; she was holding the watch, which had played so important a part in the battle, up under the electric light to examine an inscription. The loose black sleeves of her blouse fell back, revealing her arms; they were white and softly rounded. She looked up; and the soldier felt the sudden rush of an emotion that he had not known for years; it caught at his throat almost like an invisible band.

"Well, Archie," he said foolishly, "good for Jujitsu!"

Archie flushed up to his eyes.

"Why didn't you obey orders, young man, and hold up your hands?" said Col. Rupert Winter. "You're as bad as poor Haley, who is nearly weeping that he had no chance, but only broke away from Mrs. Haley in time to see the robbers make off."

"I—I did at first; but I got so mad I forgot," stammered Archie happily. "Afterward you were my superior officer and I had to do what you said."

All the while he chaffed the boy, he was watching for that beautiful look in Janet Smith's eyes; and wondering when he could get her off by herself to brag to her of the boy's courage. When his chance at a few words did come he chuckled: "Regular fool Winter! I knew he would act in that absurd, reckless way." Then he caught the look he wanted; it surely was a lovely, womanly look; and it



His Revolver Barked.

meant—what in thunder did it mean? As he puzzled, his pulses gave the same unaccountable, smothering leap; and he felt as the boy of 20 had felt, coming back from his battle to his first love.

CHAPTER IV.

The Vanishing of Archie.

"In my opinion," said Aunt Rebecca, critically, eyeing her new drawing-room on the train to San Francisco; "the object of our legal methods seems to be to defend the criminal. And a very efficient means to this end is to make it so uncomfortable and costly and inconvenient for any witnesses of a crime that he runs away rather than endure it. Here we have had to stay over so long in Salt Lake we nearly lost our drawing-room. But never mind, you got your man committed. Did you find out anything about his gang?"

The colonel shook his head. "No, he's a tough country boy; he has the rural distrust of lawyers and of sweat-boxes. He does absolutely nothing but groan and swear, pretending his wound hurts him. But I've a notion there are bigger people back of him. It's most awfully good of you, Aunt Rebecca, to stick to me this way."

"Of course, I stick to you; I'm too old to be fickle. Did you ever know a Winter who wouldn't stand by his friends? I belong to the old regime, Bertie; we had our faults—glaring ones, I dare say—but if we condoned sin too readily, we never condoned meanness; such a trick as that upstart Keatchum is doing would have been impossible to my contemporaries. You saw the morning papers; you know he means to eat up the Midland?"

"Yes, I know," mused the colonel; "and turn Tracy, the president, down—the one who gave him his start on his buccannery career. Tracy declines to be his tool, being, I understand, a very decent sort of man, who has always run his road for his stockholders and not for the stock market. A capital crime, that in these days. So Keatchum has, somehow, by one trick or another, got enough directors sinecured to give him control of the stock; and now he means to grab the road to use for himself. Poor Tracy, who loves the road as a child, they say, will have to stand by and see it turned into a Wall Street football; and the equipment run down as fast as its reputation. I think I'm sorry for Tracy. Besides, it's a bad lookout, the power of such fellows; men who are not captains of industry, not a little bit; only inspired gamblers. Yet they are running the country. I wonder where is the class that will save us."

"I don't know. I don't admire the present century, Bertie. We had people of quality in my day; we have only people of culture in this. I confess I prefer the quality. They had robust nerves and really asked less of people, although they may have appeared to

ask more. We used to be contented with respect from our inferiors; and courtesy from our equals."

"And what from your betters, Aunt Rebecca?" drawled the colonel.

"We had no betters, Rupert; we were the best. I think partly it was our assurance of our position, which nobody else doubted any more than we, that kept us so mannerly. Nowadays, nobody has a real position. He may have wealth and a servile following, who expect to make something out of him, but he hasn't position. The newspapers can make fun of him. The common people watch him drive by and never think of removing their caps. Nobody takes him seriously except his toadies and himself. And as for the sentiments of reverence and loyalty, very useful sentiments in running a world, they seem to have clean disappeared, except—she smiled a half-reluctant smile—"except with youngsters like Archie, who would find it agreeable to be chopped into bits for you, and the women who have not lived in the world, like Janet, who makes a heroine out of me—upon my word, Bertie, je t'ai fait rougir!"

"Not at all," said the colonel; "an illusion of the sunset; but what do you mean when you say people of quality required less than people of culture?"

"Oh, simply this; all we demanded was deference; but your cultivated gang wants admiration and submission, and will not let us possess our secret souls, even, in peace. And, then, the quality despised no one, but the cultivated despise every one. Ah, well—

Those good old times are past and gone. I sigh for them in vain." "Janet, I wish Archie would fish his mandolin out and you would sing to me; I like to hear the songs of my youth. Not rag-time, or coon-songs, but dear old Foster's melodies; 'Old Kentucky Home,' and 'Massa's in the Col.' 'Col' Ground,' and 'Nellie Was a Lady'—what makes that so sad, I wonder?—'Nellie was a lady, her night she died'; it's all in that single line; I think it is because it represents the pathetic idealization of love; Nellie was that black lover's ideal of all that was lovely, and she was dead. Is the orchestra ready—and the choir? Yes, shut the door; we are for art's sake only, not for the applause of the cold world in the ear."

Afterward, when he was angry over his own folly, his own blunder, dogged, trustfulness against all the odds of evidence, Rupert Winter laid his weakness to that hour; to a woman's sweet, untrained, tender voice singing the simple melodies of his youth. They sang one song after another while the sun sank lower and stained the western sky. Through the snow-sheds they could catch glimpses of a wild and strange nature, austere, yet not repelling; vistas of foothills bathed in the evening glow; rank on rank of firs, tall, straight, beautiful, not wind-tortured and maimed, like the woolly

dwarfs of Colorado; and wonderful snow-capped mountain peaks, with violet shadows and glinting streaks of silver. Snow everywhere; on the hill-sides; on the close thatch of the firs; on the lee-locked rivers; snow freshly fallen, softly tinted, infinitely, awesomely pure.

Presently they came out into a lumber country where the mills huddled in the hollows, over the streams. Huge fires were blazing on the river banks. Their tawny red glare dyed the snow for a long distance, making entrancing tints of rose and yellow; and the dark green of the pines, against this background, looked strangely fresh. And then, without warning, they plunged into the dimness of another long wooden tunnel and emerged into lovely spring. The trees were in leaf, and not alone the trees; the undulating swells of pasture land and roadside by the mountains were covered with a tender verdure; and there were innumerable vines and low glossy shrubs with faintly colored flowers.

"This is like the south," said Miss Smith.

Archie was devouring the scene. "Doesn't it just somehow make you feel as if you couldn't breathe, Miss Janet?" said he.

"Are you troubled with the high altitude?" asked Millicent anxiously; "I have prepared a little vial of spirits of ammonia; I'll fetch it for you."

The colonel had some ado to rescue Archie; but he was aided by the porter, who was now passing through the car proclaiming: "You all have seen Dutch Flat Mr. Bret Harte wrote 'bout; next station is Shady Run; and everybody look and see the greatest scenic traction of its or any odder railroad, Cape Horn!"

Instantly, Mrs. Melville fished her guide book and began to read:

"There are few mountain passes more famous than that known to the world as Cape Horn. The approach to it is picturesque, the north fork of the American river rising and foaming in its rocky bed, 1,500 feet below and parallel with the track—"

"Do you mind, Mildred, if I look instead of listen?" Aunt Rebecca interrupted, and Mrs. Melville lapsed into an injured muteness.

Truly, Cape Horn has a poignant grandeur that strikes a speech from the lips. One cannot look down that sheer height to the luminous ghost of a river below, without a thrill. If to pass along the cliff is a shivering experience, what must the actual execution of that stupendous bit of engineering have been to the workmen who hewed the road out of the rock, suspended over the abyss! Their dangling black figures seem to sway still as any swallows around the curve.

Our travelers sat in silence, until the "Cape" was passed and again they could see their roadbed on the side. Then Mrs. Melville made a polite excuse for departure; she had promised a "Daughter" whom she had met at various "biennials" that she would have a little talk with her. Thus she escaped. They did not miss her. Hardly speaking, the four sat in the dimly lighted, tiny room, while mountains and fields and star-sown skies drifted by. Unconsciously, Archie drew closer to his uncle, and the older man threw an arm about the young shoulders. He looked up to meet Janet's eyes shining and sweet, in the flash of a passing station light. Mrs. Winter smiled, her wise old smile.

With the next morning came another shift of scene; they were in the fertile valleys of California. At every turn the landscape became more soft, tinted, more gracious. Aunt Rebecca was in the best of humor and announced herself as having the journey of her life. The golden green of the grain fields, the towering palms, the pepper trees with their fascinating grace, the round tops of the live-oaks, the gloss of the orange groves, the calla lily hedges and the heliotrope and geranium trees which climbed to the second story of the stucco houses, filled her with the enthusiasm of a child. She drank in the cries of the enterprising young har who cried "Fresh figs," months out of season, and she ate fruit, withered in cold storage, with a trustful zest. No less than three books about the flora of California came out of her bag. A certain vine called the Bougainvillea, she was trying to find. If only the cars would not go so fast; as for politeness, she certainly should raise her own for Christmas. She was learned in gardens and she discoursed with Miss Smith on the different kinds of trumpetvines, and whether the white jasmine trailing among the gaudy clusters was of the same family as that jasmine which they knew in the pine forests. But she disparaged the roses; they looked shop-worn. The colonel watched her in amazement.

"Bertie, I make you think of that little dwarf of Dickens, don't I?" she cried. "Miss Mullins, Mullins? what was her name? You are expecting me to exclaim, 'Ain't I volatile?' Thank heaven, I am. I could always take an interest in trifles. It has

been my salvation to cultivate an interest in trifles, Bertie; there are a great many more trifles than crises in life. Where has Janet gone? Oh, to give the porter the colloid for his cut thumb. People with troubles, big or little, are always making straight for Janet. Bertie, have you made up your mind about her?"

"Only that she is charming," replied the colonel. He did not change color, but he was uneasily conscious that he wined, and that the shrewd old critic of life and manners perceived it. But she was mercifully blind to all appearance; she went on with the little frown of the solver of a psychological enigma. "Yes, Janet is charming; and why? She is the stillest creature. Have you noticed? Yet you never have the sense that she hasn't answered you. She's the best listener in the world; and there's one thing about her unusual in most listeners—her eyes never grow vacant."

Hupert had noticed; he called himself a doddering old donkey silently, because he had assumed that there was anything personal in the interest of those eyes when he had spoken. Of course not; it was her way with every one, even Millicent, no doubt. His aunt's next words were lost, but a sentence caught his ear directly: "For all she's gentle, she has plenty of spirit. Bertie, did I ever tell you about the time our precious cousin threw our great-grandfather's gold snuff-box at her? No? It was funny. She flew into one of her towering rages, and shrieking: 'Take that!' hurled the snuff-box at Janet. Janet wasn't used to having things thrown at her. She caught the box, then she rang the bell. 'Thank you very much,' says Janet; and when old Aunt Phoebe came, she handed the snuff-box to her as a present. But she sent it that same day to one of the sisters. There was never anything else thrown at her, I can tell you."

They found a wonderful sunset on the bay when San Francisco was reached. Still in her golden humor, as they rattled over the robberies of the picturesque streets to the Palace hotel, Mrs. Winter told anecdotes of Robert Louis Stevenson, obtained from a friend who had known his mother. Mrs. Winter had chosen the Palace in preference to the St. Francis, to Mrs. Melville's high disgust.

"She thinks it more typical," sneered Millicent; "myself, I prefer cleanliness and comfort to types." Their rooms were waiting for them and two bell-boys ushered Mrs. Winter into her suite. Randall was lodged on the same floor, and Mrs. Melville, who was to spend a few days with her aunt on the latter's invitation, was on a lower floor. The colonel had begged to have Archie next to him; and he examined the quarters with approbation. His own room was the last of the suite; to the right hand, between his room and Archie's, was their bath; then the parlor of Mrs. Winter's suite next her room and bath, and last, to the right, Miss Smith's room.

Archie was sitting by the window looking out on the street; only the oval of his soft boyish cheek showed. The colonel went by him to the parlor beyond, where he encountered his aunt, her hands full of gay postal cards. "Souvenir de voyage," she answered his glance; "I am going to post them." "Can't I take them for you?" "No, thanks, I want the exercise." "May I go with you?" "Indeed, no. My dear Bertie, I'm only aged, I'm not infirm."

"You will never be aged," responded the colonel gallantly. He turned away and walked along the arcade which looked down into the great court of the hotel. Millicent was approaching him; Millicent in something of a tent per. Her room was hideously draughty and she could not get anyone, although she had rung and telephoned to the office and tried every device which was effectual in a well-conducted hotel; but this, she concluded bitterly, was not well-conducted; it was only typical.

"There's a lovely fire in Aunt Rebecca's parlor," soothed the colonel; "come in there."

Afterward it seemed to him that this whole interview with Millicent could not have occupied more than four minutes; that it was not more than seven minutes since he had seen Archie's shapely curly head against the curtain fall of the window.

But when he opened the door, Miss Smith came toward them. "Is Archie with Aunt Rebecca?" said she.

The colonel answered that he had left him in the parlor; perhaps he had stepped into his own room.

But neither in Archie's nor the colonel's nor in any room of the party could they find the boy.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Ivory Nut.

The Ivory nut, which is so much used by button manufacturers, is the fruit of a species of palm which grows in Central and South America. It forms a valuable crop, particularly in Panama, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

GREAT CONGRESS OF PEACE WORKERS HELD IN CHICAGO

Thousands of the Opponents of Warfare, Including Many Distinguished Diplomats and Statesmen, Gather to Discuss Disarmament and Worldwide Arbitration.

Chicago.—Every civilized country on the globe was represented in the second National Peace Congress, which began here Monday. The gathering was the greatest of its kind ever held in America, and brought to Chicago some 25,000 persons who are zealous workers in the cause of world-wide peace. Among these were eminent statesmen and diplomats of this and other nations. Unfortunately, official duties prevented both President Taft, the honorary president, and Secretary of War Dickinson, the president of the congress, from being present.

On Sunday there were special services in most of the Chicago churches, peace meetings under the auspices of socialist and labor organizations, and a large mass meeting which was addressed by President Schurman of Cornell University, Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones and Dr. Emil Q. Hirsch of Chicago.

Welcome to the Congress. Orchestra hall was filled to the limit Monday when the first session was called to order by Robert Treat Palaee of Boston, the presiding officer, for governors, mayors and hundreds of clubs had been asked to appoint delegates, and most of them had responded. President Dickinson's address, the same he delivered several weeks ago before the Hamilton club, was read, and the congress was then formally welcomed by Gov. Charles S. Deneen for the state, Mayor Fred A. Hussey for the city and Rev. A. Eugene Bartlett, chairman of the reception committee. The secretary then read a brief letter from President Taft, in which the chief executive heartily commended the aims of the congress.

Miss Anna B. Eckstein of Boston next was introduced to the meeting and read a "World Petition to the Third Hague Conference." This was



William J. Calhoun.

followed by an address by Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, secretary of the American Peace Society, on "The Present Position of the Peace Movement."

What Has Been Accomplished. Dr. Trueblood said in part: "Let me sketch in the barest outlines what has already been accomplished. The interpretation will take care of itself.

"I. The men and women, now a great host, who believe that the day is past when blind brute force should direct the policies of nations and preside at the settlement of their differences, are now thoroughly organized. A hundred years ago there was not a society in existence organized to promote appeal to the forum of reason and right in the adjustment of international controversies. To-day there are more than 500, nearly every important nation having its group of peace organizations. Their constituents are numbered by tens of thousands, from every rank and class in society—philanthropists, men of trade and commerce, educators and jurists, workmen, statesmen, rulers even.

"The organized peace party has its international peace bureau at Berne, Switzerland, binding all its sections into one world body. It has its international peace congress which has held 17 meetings in 20 years—congresses over which statesmen now feel it an honor to preside and which are welcomed by kings and presidents with a warmth of interest and a generosity of hospitality scarcely accorded to any other organizations. It has its great national congresses in many countries, like this present one, and that in Carnegie hall, New York, two years ago; and its special conference like that at Mohonk lake. It has its unsurpassed banquets and festivals, like that given to the Seventeenth International Peace congress by the British government in London last July, and those recently given by the Peace society of the city of New York.

Triumph of Arbitration. "II. The position which the peace movement has reached is no less distinctly determined by the practical attainments of arbitration. We are this year celebrating what is really the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of our movement, for it was in 1809 that David L. Dodge, a Christian merchant of New York city, wrote the pamphlet which brought the move-

ment into being, and led six years later to the organization in his parlors in New York of the first Peace society in the world. There had then been no arbitrations between nations in our modern sense of the word 'nations.' In the 100 years since 1809 more than 250 important controversies have been settled by this means, not to mention an even greater number of less important cases, the settlement of which involved the principle of arbitration. Within the past 20 years so rapid has been the triumph of arbitration that more than 100 international differences have been disposed of by this means, or between five and six a year for the whole 20 years.

The Hague Court. "The first Hague conference, ten years ago, gave us the Permanent International court of arbitration, which has now been in successful operation for about eight years and disposed of several important controversies. This court was strengthened and improved by the second Hague conference two years ago, and, by the admission of the South and Central American states to it, has become the arbitration court, not of the 26 powers that gathered at The Hague in 1899, but of the entire world. This tribunal is now taking practically all the international differences not adjustable by diplomacy.

"Within less than six years, more than 80 treaties of obligatory arbitration, stipulating reference to The Hague court of all questions of a judicial order and those arising in the interpretation of treaties, have been concluded between nations in pairs, 23 of which were negotiated the past year by our distinguished ex-Secretary of State Root, and ratified by both the president and the senate.

The Hague Conferences. "III. In order to determine further the advanced position which the peace movement has attained on its practical side, the two Hague conferences and what they have accomplished must be taken into account. It is still the habit of some persons to speak disparagingly of these great gatherings and their results. Some do it because they are satisfied with nothing short of immediate perfection; others because they wish the whole movement for the abolition of war to fall. Other do it purely from ignorance.

"The first Hague conference gave us the permanent international court of arbitration, to which 24 powers finally became parties by ratification of the convention. This court has now for eight years been in successful operation, and not less than four controversies have been referred to it during the past year. The second Hague conference enlarged and strengthened the convention under which this court was set up, and made the court the tribunal, not of 25 powers, but of all the nations of the world.

"The high water mark of the work of the second Hague conference was reached in its action in regard to future meetings of the conference. The principle of periodic meetings of the conference hereafter was approved without a dissenting voice. The date even of the third conference was fixed and the governments urged to appoint at least two years in advance an international commission to prepare the program of the meeting."

Dean W. P. Rogers of the Cincinnati Law school brought this session to a close with an eloquent talk on "The Dawn of Universal Peace."

Addresses Monday Evening.

Monday evening's meeting was devoted to "The Drawing Together of the Nations," and was presided over by Dr. Hirsch. The addresses were on "Independence Versus Interdependence of Nations," by Prof. Paul S. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin; "Racial Progress Towards Universal Peace," by Rev. H. T. Keating of Nashville, Tenn.; and "The Biology of War," by President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford, Jr. University. At the same time another meeting was in session in Music hall, with Miss Jane Addams in the chair. The speakers there were Joseph B. Buritt of Chicago, on "Fraternal Orders and Peace;" Prof. Graham Taylor of Chicago Commons, on "Victims of War and Industry;" Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on "Organized Labor and Peace;" and John Spargo of Yonkers, N. Y., on "International Socialism as a Peace Factor."

Commercial and Legal Views.

Two big meetings were held Tuesday morning, one on commerce and industry, presided over by George E. Roberts, president of the Commercial National bank of Chicago, and the other on "Women and Peace," with Mrs. Ellen M. Benoit of Chicago as chairman. The former session was addressed by Belton Gilbreath of Birmingham, Ala.; W. A. Mahoney of Columbus, O.; James Arbutick, consul of Spain and Colombia, St. Louis, and Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Association of Clothiers, New York city. The women heard interesting speeches by Mrs. Philip N. Moore, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston.

"Some Legal Aspects of the Peace

Movement" was the general topic of the Orchestra hall meeting Tuesday afternoon, and the chairman William J. Calhoun of Chicago. Prof. William I. Hull of Swarthmore college discussed the advances registered by the two Hague conferences, and James H. Scott, solicitor of the state department, talked about some questions which the third Hague conference probably will consider. "Legal Problems Capable of Settlement by Arbitration" was the subject of a learned paper by Prof. Charles Cheney Hyde of Chicago.

Special Collegiate Session. In Mandel hall, at the University of Chicago, a special session was held for universities and colleges, a feature of which was an oratorical contest participated in by students. Louis P. Lochner of Madison, Wis., spoke on "The Cosmopolitan Clubs."

The general session of Tuesday evening was perhaps the most interesting of the congress. "Next Steps in Peacemaking" was the topic. The audience was aroused to great enthusiasm by an eloquent and spirited address by Congressman Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, president of the American Group, Interparliamentary union. Another paper that met with deserved applause was that of Edwin D. Mead of Boston on "The Arrest in Competitive Armament in Fidelity to The Hague Movement."



Richard Bartholdt.

Competitive Armament. In discussing this question, Mr. Mead said: "Let us consider simply Great Britain, Germany and the United States. It is unnecessary to go further, because these three nations control the situation, and they are the chief sinners. If these three nations began today to act, with reference to armaments, in accordance with the spirit and purpose of The Hague convention, the peace and order of the world would be assured tomorrow."

"In 1898 Great Britain spent on her navy \$124,000,000; Germany spent \$29,000,000; and the United States spent \$50,000,000. Last year Great Britain spent \$170,000,000; Germany, \$53,000,000; and the United States, \$104,000,000. The increase in precisely ten years when there should have been decrease was enormous. Our own army expenses last year were as great as our navy expenses. Our navy expenses this year will be \$30,000,000 greater than last year. We are today paying for expenses of past wars and preparations for possible wars 65 per cent, practically two-thirds, of our total national revenue, leaving barely one-third available for all constructive purposes. What would Washington and Jefferson and Franklin say to this? We know what they did say about things of this sort. They would say today that the republic was standing on its head."

Hope for the Future. "This is what has come about in ten years in these three nations because The Hague conference in 1899 did nothing about the reduction or arrest of armaments. As we now look back, we see that it could not do much directly at that time. The war system of nations could be supplanted only by the gradual development of a system of international law and justice to take its place. When the first Hague conference created the international tribunal, it did indirectly the most probably which it could do in behalf of the reduction of armaments, because it took a long step in furnishing the nations with such legal machinery for the settlement of their differences as makes recourse to war machinery more and more unnecessary and inexcusable. It has been in the line of this thought that the international lawyers have had their hopeful assurance. Develop the legal machinery, they said, and the armaments will perform crumble of their own dead weight.

"The continued and rapid development during the decade of provision for the peaceful settlement of international disputes has been something unparalleled in history. The leaders of the movement for international justice are sometimes reproached with being dreamers. The only trouble with them in the past ten years has been that, so far as the development of the instruments of international justice are concerned, they have not been able to dream daringly enough or fast enough to keep up with the facts."

Among the diplomats who came to Chicago to attend the Peace congress were: Ambassador Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff of Germany; Herman de Lagercrantz, envoy from Sweden; Wa Ting Fang, envoy from China; Alfred Mitchell Innes, counselor of the British embassy, and Dr. Halvdan Kront of the University of Norway. The Japanese, Turkish and French embassies also were represented.

PAUL AT ICONIUM AND LYSTRA

Sunday School Lesson for May 16, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 14:1-28. Memory verses 21, 22.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"All the gods of the nations are idols; but the Lord made the heavens."—Isaiah 96:5.

TIME.—Immediately after the last lesson. Perhaps in the autumn of A. D. 47.
PLACE.—Lycaonia, in southern Galatia. Iconium, Lystra, Derbe, with a return to Antioch and Perga, and thence to Antioch in Syria.

Suggestion and Practical Thought. The greater the work a man endeavors to do, the greater the obstacles that he will meet, and the more numerous they will be. It is a principle of physics that resistance increases as the square of the velocity. Paul's work, like that of all true Christians, was very great, and therefore it encountered formidable obstacles.

But these hindrances were overcome, in Christ's strength; and the process of overcoming them strengthened Paul, as it will strengthen us. "A certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man. Kites rise against and not with the wind. Even a head wind is better than none."—John Neal.

"A great multitude both of the Jews and also of the Greeks (Jewish proselytes) believed;" but there were "unbelieving Jews" (R. V. "disobedient" to the truth), who prejudiced the Gentile populace against the missionaries by their calumnies. For this double reason ("therefore," v. 3) Paul and Barnabas remained at Iconium a "long time," probably several months, since (1) there were so many converts to be instructed in their new faith, and (2) that faith was evidently to be tried by severe opposition and would need to be strongly re-enforced by instruction. Finally, however, the hatred of the Jewish rulers and of the Gentiles whom they influenced (not the Gentile rulers, see v. 6) became so inflamed with the missionaries' bold speech and increasing success that a plot was formed to stone them as blasphemers. Getting knowledge of this, and mindful of Christ's command (Matt. 10:23) to flee from persecution, Paul and Barnabas escaped, going first to "Lystra," 18 miles south-southwest of Iconium, and then to the Derbe, 20 miles to the southeast of Lystra.

Stories of the gods coming down to man were common among the Greeks and other races. "Like distorted and obscure reflections in muddy water, they give a blurred image of the great truth."—MacLaren. They show that Christ's coming was in response to a universal need. One of these tales was of the visit of Jupiter and Mercury to this very Lycaonia. The people thought them to be poor vagrants, refused to entertain them, ridiculed and maltreated them. At last they came to the hut of the poor peasants, Baucis and Philemon, who received them hospitably and entertained them with the best they had. In return, the gods transformed their hut into a glorious temple over which they were set as the chief ministers of worship, while the churlish neighbors were punished by a terrible flood which overwhelmed them. The statue of Jupiter stood before the gate of Lystra, and Ewald suggests that this story of Baucis and Philemon may have been recited year by year at the great festival in this temple.

They "persuaded the people." "Probably they influenced the multitudes to regard the miracle, the reality of which they could not dispute, as the work not of beneficent gods, but of evil demons."—Expos. Greek Testament. They raised a mob, which "stoned Paul," whose bold speech had centered hostility upon himself. What memories of the stoning of Stephen ten or eleven years before must have passed through Paul's mind! "Transformed into a howling mob, like those which even in Christian America shoot negroes, Chinamen and Italians, the quondam worshippers left Paul ready, as they supposed, for the cremation fires or the vagrant dogs."—William Elliot Griffis, L. I. D. Perhaps, as the stoning of Stephen must have moved Paul toward Christianity, the stoning of Paul was the turning point in the life of Timothy. The young man may have been among "the disciples who stood round about him," to give what aid they could, and care for his body if he were really dead.

Note the sudden change in the feelings of the people toward Paul, and compare it with the revolution in the attitude of the people of Jerusalem toward Christ, from "Hosanna!" to "Crucify him!" Compare also the sudden change in the minds of the people of Malta, Acts 28:4-6. The lesson is: "not to rate very highly human praise; not to be greatly depressed by human censure. Had Paul been desperately anxious to please Lystra, I fancy that that stoning would have killed him."—Morrison.

How did the missionaries close the first missionary journey? Properly and wisely, with a report to the home church at Antioch in Syria, which had sent them forth.

This report was to the whole church, for all had a part in the work, and needed the stimulus of the report. Every member of the congregation should be in the missionary meeting. (2) It was a modest report, telling what "God had done with them," on their side, as an ally, and not recounting the achievements as their own. (3) It was an encouraging report, a report of progress, telling of the great forward step that had been taken, the admission of Gentiles into the church through "the door of faith," and no longer through the rite of circumcision.

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OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.
Winter and Spring terms together, one payment, \$49.00.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On incidental fee, when one leaves before the middle of the term, a certificate is given allowing a student to apply one-half the fee for term bills when he returns, provided it is within four terms.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.
The first day of Spring term is March 25th, 1909.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

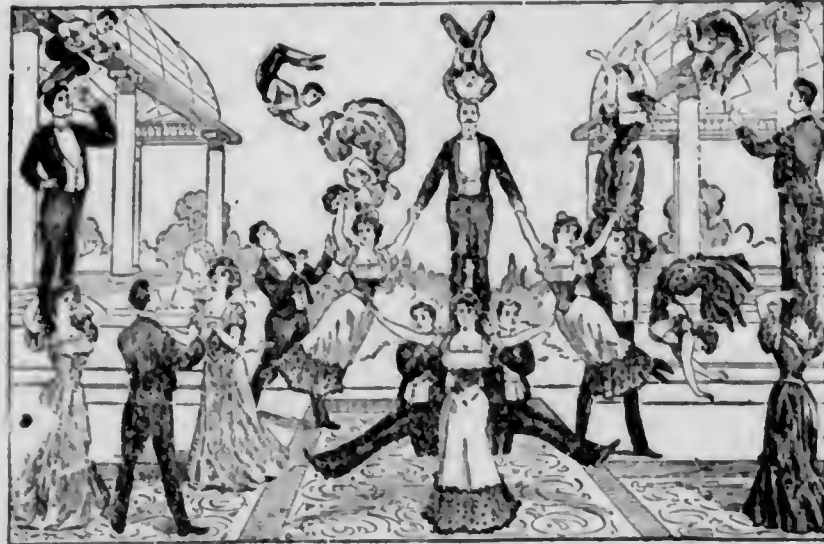
The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

Howe's Great London Shows BEREA, KY. Friday, May 14

The Show this year is Bigger and Better and in a more Commanding position than ever before to maintain their unrivaled standing and rank and to Amaze and Delight their thousands of Patrons.

MANY ENTIRELY NEW AND EXCLUSIVE FEATURES.



A Few of the Many Features You Will See:
Marion Sheridan and Her Troupe of Performing Lions

Prof. Buckley's Herd of Performing Elephants
Including DUCHESS, the Largest Elephant in the World.

ROSEDALE, the Beautiful \$10,000 Kentucky Horse
JAKE, LARGEST GORILLA EVER EXHIBITED in America
He is Five Feet Ten Inches in Height and Weighs 150 Pounds
Has Tremendous Strength, Marvelous Agility, and His Powerful Arms Are a Wonder to Behold.



JAKE
THE LARGEST
MONKEY
IN THE
WORLD

HEIGHT
5 1/2 FT
WEIGHTS
156 LBS

A Truly Wonderful Display of TRAINED ANIMALS

400 People 250 Horses and Ponies 20 Funny Clowns

PROF. WHEELER'S MILITARY BAND

The Flower and Pick of Feature Performers from all nations in a Program Extant; startling struggles and ludicrous revelations, carrying the spectators by storm and wildly applauded by all.

BRING THE
LITTLE ONES
TO SEE

BABY

**ELEPHANTS
CAMELS
LIONS
MONKEYS**

AN ENDLESS PROGRAM OF STARTLING EVENTS

SEE THE FREE SPECTACULAR STREET PARADE

Starting from the Show Grounds at 10 a. m.

2--Performances Daily--2
Afternoon at 2 o'clock Night at 8 o'clock.

THE FARM

SELECTING SEED CORN.

By F. O. CLARK

The average production of corn per acre in the United States is about 25 bushels. Twice this quantity ought to be produced. But how can this increase be made? Three rules may be given. 1. Improve the quality of seed planted; 2. Improve the condition of the soil; 3. Improve the methods of cultivation.

The time of the year has come for planting, and some farmers have not yet selected their seed. Those who have been wise, selected the seed ears from the standing stalks at ripening time. For most of us it is too late to talk about selecting from the stalk, but we can still select the ears. The shape of the kernel is very important.

The ear should be smooth and well filled out, at each end. The kernels should be of uniform size and shape, placed in straight rows extending from one end to the other. No ears with parts of rows, or kernels between the rows should be used. The kernels should fit tightly together, both on the sides and edges, with no open places between the rows. They should be of uniform shape and length in all parts of the ear, slightly wedge shape. Ears on which the kernels do not fit tight must not be used. This condition may be due to two reasons, either the kernels have dried up leaving a space between them, or they are too large in the center, and at the small end. The outside end must be the largest

and it should be full to the very end. In turning a corner with a team, the outside horse must go the farthest, so on the cob, the outer end of the kernels must be the largest. That is if we lay a kernel on the flat side, it should appear wedge shape, being larger at the outer end. If you lay down ten kernels with the sides touching each other, they should make a circle, or nearly so. Long kernels are more desirable, and with the long kernels generally comes a smaller cob in proportion to the size of the ear. It is better to select for increased length of kernel than to select for small cob.

The cob should be of a medium size, light weight and of a bright healthy color. If white it should be really white, if red, really red.

All seed corn should be shelled by hand and the poorly shaped kernels at each end thrown out.

This process may be called the selection of the best ears and kernels, and though it is not the entire process of improving our corn, it will add greatly to the yield.

If you have not yet planted your corn, a few hours work in selecting the seed will be worth many dollars.

If you have planted, watch THE CITIZEN for a complete description of the process of selecting which will be given about the time corn is tasseling.

GOOD HEALTH

Dr. Cowley tells how to get and keep it. A series of articles each one of which may be worth the price of a doctor's bill or a coffin. Especially prepared for The Citizen.

FIRST SHOT AT DISEASE FLIES AND FILTH

Baby, bye, here's a fly, Let us kill him, you and I He's not neat, with his feet, And gets germs on things we eat.

Flies carry disease. They light on and eat decayed food, spit and dirt of all kinds. They get all this dirt on their feet and then fly to the table and crawl all over the food. When we eat the food we take in the dirt and germs of the disease left there by the flies. When our soldiers were in the south during the Spanish-American War, it was proven that typhoid fever was carried by flies. The doctors sprinkled a fine white powder on the dejects in the trenches and then found the powder all over the food where the flies carried it on their feet. The officers whose tents were screened didn't have typhoid. In this war 14 men died from disease to one who died from bullets.

All germ diseases are carried by flies. There is no more unhealthy thing in the house than flies. Learn to dread flies as you would poison. You get scared at a case of small-pox, but flies are more deadly than small-pox for they cause not only small-pox, but many other diseases. Screens will keep most flies out. Poison will take care of the few that get in. Don't give house-room to the dirty things any longer.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page.)

several years have elapsed. The last Census Bill provided not only for the Twelfth Census but also for the following ones, although it has been usual for a new bill to be passed for each Census even when such provisions were inserted in the last bill. But this time the House and the Senate was disgusted with the whole situation and apparently are determined to simply let the matter drop, and let Mr. North do what he can under the old bill rather than frame a bill which the President would sign.

PROSPERITY COMING BACK.
A statement issued this week by the Bureau of Statistics shows that imports are increasing rapidly, which shows that prosperity is coming back with a rush. It is unusual for imports to increase just before the passage of a tariff act which will lower the rates. People would rather wait until the lower rates operate. The writer this week had occasion to prepare some figures for the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury which shows that imports have increased for the months preceding the passage of each tariff law which has raised the rates, and have fallen off during the months preceding the passage of tariff bills lowering the rates. In view of the present increase of imports it looks as if the importers did not expect the tariff to lower rates.

It is said that President Taft is strongly in favor of building a big navy and maintaining a big army. The battleship fleet which sailed around the world is to be over-hauled during the next few weeks, and put into fighting trim. Despite sensational stories to the contrary the fleet

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Apples cooking 45c. pk.; eating, 60c. Cabbage, new, 5c. per lb. Potatoes, Irish per bu. \$1.40. Seed potatoes—Early rose, \$1.60 Burbank \$1.50 Early Ohio, \$1.40. Eggs per dozen, 16c. Butter per lb. 26c. Bacon per lb. 8-13c. Ham per lb. 12 1/2c. Lard per lb. 10 1/2c. Pure 13c. Chickens on foot per lb. 12c. Hens on foot per lb. 12c. Feathers, per lb. 35c. Hay—\$14 per ton. Oats per bu. 65c. Corn per bu. 90c. Wheat per bu. \$1.38. Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8 1/2x5x8, 45c; culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, May 3, 1909.

CATTLE—Shipping steers 4 75 6 00 Beef steers and fat heifers 3 00 5 60 Cows 3 00 5 00 Cutters 2 00 3 00 Cannons 1 00 2 00 Huls 2 25 4 25 Feeders 3 50 5 00 Stockers 2 25 4 00 Choice milch cows 35 00 45 00 Common to fair 15 00 35 00 **CALVES**—Best 6 00 6 50 Medium 4 00 6 00 Common 2 50 4 00 **HOGS**—160 lbs. up 7 25 130 to 160 lbs. 6 80 Pigs 5 35 5 85 Rought, up to 6.15. **SHEEP**—Best lambs 6 60 Fat sheep up to 5.00. **MESS PORK** \$12 50.

HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 12-12 1/2c, heavy to medium 12 1/2c. **BREAKFAST BACON**, 16c. **SLIDES** 11 1/2c. **BELLIES**, 13c. **DRIED BEEF**, 12c. **SHOULDERS**, 9c. **LARD**—Pure tierces 11 1/2c; tub 13c; pure leaf tierces 12 1/2c; firkins 13c; tubs, 13c. **EGGS**—Case count 19c. **BUTTER**—Packing, 15c; Elgin creamery, 60 lb. tubs 30 1/2c. **POULTRY**—Hens 13c; roosters 6 1/2c; springers, 15-25c; ducks, 12c; turkeys, 11-12c; geese 5c. **WHEAT**—No. 2 red \$1.41. **OATS**—New No. 3 white 58c; No. 3 mixed 56 1/2c. **CORN**—No. 3 white 78 1/2c; No. 3 mixed 77 1/2c. **RYE**—No. 2 Northern 95c.

came home in pretty good shape, and aside from some minor corrections in design it will remain in practically the same condition as before setting out on its world-circling tour.

The new Florida Senator, Mr. Fletcher, was sworn in this week. He announces that he expects to talk from the word go, and does not believe in keeping quiet for the first few years of his term as used to be the custom.

Necessity and Free Will.

Everywhere the human soul stands between a hemisphere of light and another of darkness; on the confines of two everlasting hostile empires, Necessity and Free Will.—Thomas Carlyle.

Sure Cure for the Soul Kiss.

'Bout the only cure fer th' soul kiss is onions, but ye got to keep takin' 'em!—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE HOME

SPRING DISHES.

By Mrs. Jennie L. Hill.

When the first warm days come, everyone wants something different to eat and something green.

Rhubarb or pieplant comes first on the list in country gardens. To make the sauce, cook only long enough to make it tender, and do not over-sweeten. Never cook rhubarb in iron or tin as it will spoil the flavor. **BAKED RHUBARB:**

For a change from the regular sauce, try baking the rhubarb. It has a delicious flavor, but should be baked in an earthenware dish. A covered bean pot is just the right thing to use. Cut the stalks in inch lengths peeling when the skin is tough, put in the baking dish in layers with sugar between. Add a very little water, cover, and bake until very soft in a slow oven. While the natural flavor of the rhubarb is best, a little cinnamon added will give a variety.

RHUBARB SHORTCAKES:
Make a good biscuit dough, either with sour milk and soda, or with sweet milk and baking powder.

Roll to one-fourth inch in thickness, spread with melted butter, turn one side upon the other, roll lightly, and cut to fit the baking pan. Bake in a quick oven, then split and butter both pieces while warm. Turn crust side down in the serving dish, cover with stewed or baked rhubarb seasoned to taste, place second crust upon this layer, and finish with a second

layer of the rhubarb. Serve with whipped cream or the sweetened juice of the rhubarb.

GREENS:
An old fashioned dish of dandelion or turnip greens is a much relished medicine in spring. All greens should be picked over and washed carefully, then cooked in boiling water with a little salt pork. When done, drain thoroughly, season with pepper and salt, if needed; arrange on a platter with the pork in the center and poached or hard boiled eggs cut in halves around the edge.

LETTUCE GREENS:
While lettuce is best served crisp, the large rough leaves may be used for greens. After washing and picking over the leaves, parboil for ten minutes in boiling water. Drain and arrange in a stew pan with slices of salt pork on top. Turn over this either a cup of meat or chicken broth, or a cup of hot water flavored with ham gravy, or a table-spoonful of butter or bacon fryings. Season with salt and pepper and stew gently until very tender. When done, drain in a sieve or colander, arrange nicely on a dish, and turn over. It is a little ham gravy.

ONIONS:
Young tender onions are one of the best of spring foods and medicines, and should be eaten freely in spite of the odor.

THE BELKNAP PRIZE.



The great hardware firm of Belknap & Company offers a box of tools to the member of Berea's graduating class in carpentry, who shall show the best all around proficiency in his textbook work and tool work.

A man now middle aged, whose boyhood home was in the same fertile region, was wont to recall a very severe freshet that swept the old homestead away. "And the next thing I saw of father," he would say at a thrilling point of the narrative, "he was sailing down stream on the dining-room table."

"And what did you do?" would be the invariable query. "Oh, I accompanied him on the piano."—Woman's Home Companion for March.

A Job.
A New York man made an unsuccessful search for work, and when he returned home he found that the stork had left three babies at his house during his absence. Now he accuses the stork of putting up a job on him.—Detroit Free Press.

Where the Blame Belongs.
Man is the artificer of his own happiness. Let him beware how he complains of the disposition of circumstances, for it is his own disposition he blames.—Thoreau.

THE Berea National Bank.

No. 8435.
Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank, at Berea, in the State of Kentucky at the close of business, April 28, 1909.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$86,613 00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	658 86
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds.....	750 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	8,453 25
Other real estate owned.....	3,100 00
Due from approved reserve agents.....	11,310 46
Checks and other cash items.....	108 02
Notes of other National Banks.....	230 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.....	26 52
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK viz:	
Specie.....	\$5,928 00
Legal-tender notes.....	270 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation).....	530 00
TOTAL.....	142,970 67
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$25,000 00
Surplus fund.....	5,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	990 15
National Bank notes outstanding.....	24,120 00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	87,619 52
Certified checks.....	250 00
TOTAL.....	142,970 67

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss:
I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. Gay, Cashier.
Correct—Attest: S. E. Welch, Wright Kelly, S. R. Baker, Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of April, 1909.
G. D. Holliday, Notary Public.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right
true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager

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yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free
for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



A judge in Indiana has decided that
the letters "O. K." mean "All right."
But think of the darkness which must
becloud the Indiana mind when such
a question has to be taken to court.

A crabbed old bachelor rushes into
print to say that his idea of bravery
is a Mormon. What that chap really
needs is a wife who would wake him
every morning by cracking a milk bot-
tle over his head.

Clementine Rocher, aged 16, threw
herself into the Seine, opposite the
Palais Bourbon, in Paris. Before as-
sistance could be given she had re-
gained the bank and informed the ter-
rified spectators that she was re-
hearsing for suicide, as she proposed
to take her life by drowning. She was
arrested.

Count von Zoppelin's new balloon is
being made by the firm of Spencer &
Sons of Highbury, in North London,
England. There are dozens of men
and girls employed in the evolution of
the balloon, which is composed of new
cells of six-fold goldbeaters' skin. The
work is being pushed forward with all
possible speed.

Western newspapers, which already
are ably conducted, are to be still bet-
ter in the future, if the colleges can
bring it about. Indiana university of-
fers four courses in journalism this
year, and similar courses are arranged,
or will soon be provided for, in the
universities of Wisconsin, Illinois,
Kansas, Nebraska, Washington and
Missouri.

Here are some figures from a lum-
ber camp up in Greenwood which gives
an idea as to the appetite of husky
woodsmen: There are 35 men in this
crew, and the cook reports that he
makes each day 300 large biscuits, 150
doughnuts, 36 pies, bakes six quarts of
dry beans, with potatoes, vegetables,
etc., in proportion. A large beef is
eaten every five days.

George Presbury Howell of New
York, prominent for many years in
the newspaper advertising business,
died a few days ago. He began the
publication of the American Newspa-
per Directory in 1869. This publica-
tion made accessible for the first time
to every one a complete list of new-
spapers. In 1888 he established Print-
er's Ink, a weekly publication.

People who are objecting to the
high tax rate this year will be inter-
ested to learn of Sturminster Marshall
in Dorsetshire, England, where they
almost never have any taxes. The
total municipal expenditure last year
was £3-15s, of which £2 was for
painting the village Maypole. This
year a half-penny tax is to be levied,
just so the town won't seem odd.

The latest word from Commander
Peary represents that intrepid explor-
er well up toward the polar sea with
his good ship Roosevelt and waiting
for a good chance to make a dash
toward the pole itself. All were well
and the conditions favorable. Who
knows but the next gale that sweeps
from the frozen north will bring the
news that Peary has got there?

Some English surgeons have re-
ceived permission from the Egyptian
government to make investigations
among the mummies and other things
in the Cairo museums in order that
something may be learned of the al-
most prehistoric surgery. It is known
that the early Egyptians were adepts
in performing certain operations
which are even now considered diffi-
cult.

The Boston Globe recently called at-
tention to a family which will cast 17
votes for Mr. Bryan this fall. That
record is eclipsed, however, by the
discovery of the Potts family of Mis-
sawaka, Ind., which will contribute 30
votes to Mr. Taft. The head of the
Potts family evidently was a disciple
of at least one of Mr. Roosevelt's poli-
tics before Mr. Roosevelt was ever
heard of.

The coal railway from Ichen to
Tatschenwang, on the Grand canal, will
probably be completed next year. The
earth work, bridge work and culvert
construction has been let to a Chinese
named Tschia, who had previously
given proof of his responsibility. The
line will be about 30 miles long.

TARIFF ARGUMENT

GENERAL DISCUSSION MAY PRO-
LONG DEBATE FARTHER THAN
ANTICIPATED.

WILL ALLOW WIDEST LATITUDE

Western Senators To Make Speeches—
Senators Borah and Piles Will Open
Ball Monday—Senate To Meet
Earlier.

Washington, May 3.—The general
debate on the tariff in the senate is ex-
pected to continue during the present
week and it is now believed that it
will extend well through next week.

The committee on finance is dis-
posed to allow the widest latitude in
the general discussion on the subject,
but is at the same time prepared to
proceed with the consideration of the
schedules which have been passed
over whenever there is a cessation of
the speech-making.

Senators Borah and Piles will open
the ball on Monday, the former in ad-
vocate of an income tax and the latter
in support of a high duty on lumber.
Senator Bradley has given notice for
Tuesday, and Senators Dooliver and
Cummins, both of Iowa, have indicated
that they will make general speeches
Wednesday or Thursday.

Beginning Monday the senate will
convene at 11 o'clock daily and, if nec-
essary, the session will be prolonged
somewhat later in the day than ordi-
narily.

In the house the Philippine tariff
bill probably will be reported on
Thursday, but it will not be imme-
diately taken up for consideration.

The senate tariff bill, in the section
which deals with the maximum and
minimum proposition, has, in the judg-
ment of tariff experts, one very im-
portant feature.

It practically vests in the president
the power to declare a tariff war
against any nation or to refrain from
any such war.

It is given to him to decide whether
any nation is discriminating against
the United States in its system of du-
ties. This permits the government,
through the state department and the
other agencies provided by law, to
make agreements with other nations
as to trade and tariff concessions
which can be made effective by a
proclamation of the president without
the necessity of anything in the way
of legislation or treaty agreement.

In this way the delay can be ob-
viated which would necessarily follow
the submission to congress or to the
senate of any proposition requiring
such sanction and approval before put-
ting it into effect.

The bill, it is explained, authorizes
the president to employ at his discre-
tion any persons to secure information
or assist him in the discharge of these
duties, which would mean that he can
appoint commissioners representing the
United States to go abroad and
make agreements with foreign na-
tions.

PASSENGERS

On Trolley Car Saw Man Robbed and
Murdered, But Could Not
Interfere.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 3.—Clarence
White, 22 years old, who lives in a se-
cluded section of Chester county, was
the victim of a brutal murder early
Sunday morning that was witnessed
by passengers on a suburban trolley
car, who, however, were unable to
reach him in time to save his life.

While walking along a lonely coun-
try road he was held up by three high-
waymen, who relieved him of a small
sum of money, then cut his throat.
The cries of the approaching passen-
gers frightened away White's slayers.
Late Sunday night, Ellwood and
Clarence Bias and Orville Forwood
were arrested on suspicion of being
the murderers.

Damages Must Be Paid.

Chicago, May 3.—The Cooke Brew-
ing Co. and John Flynn, William Dug-
gan and M. P. Duggan, saloon keepers,
must pay Bart Horan, 4 years old,
\$1,000 damages. Judge Scoville so de-
cided the suit brought against the de-
fendants by Mrs. Katherine Horan,
mother of the boy, under the dram-
shop act. She alleged that the intox-
ication of her husband and the conse-
quent loss of support for the boy were
contributed to by the defendants.

Record for Oranges.

San Bernardino, Cal., May 3.—All
previous records have been broken by
the Santa Fe for the month of April
in shipments of oranges to the east.
During the month 3,984 cars passed
through this city destined for the east.
Each car contained 334 boxes, and
with about 175 oranges to the box,
makes a total of 268,800 oranges.
The value of the month's shipments
was about \$4,000,000.

Steamer Wrecked on Island.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 3.—The Nellie
Hudson, one of the finest and largest
steamers on the Allegheny river, owned
by Capt. John S. Hudson, of Kittan-
ing, was wrecked on an island at Lo-
gansport. A propeller shaft broke
The crew was saved.

Rescued From Wrecked Pier.

Old Orchard, Me., May 3.—Six work-
men, who had been marooned in the
caisse at the ocean end of the storm-
wrecked Old Orchard pier since Fri-
day morning, were taken ashore safely
in rowboats Sunday.

WHERE ABDUL GETS OFF.



GIRL IS SLAIN AT COLLEGE

STUDENT SHOT BY JILTED SUIT-
OR WHO COMMITS SUICIDE.

Rich Chicagoan's Son Kills Miss Helen
Marden Who Had Broken Off
Engagement.

Northampton, Mass.—Porter Smith,
a graduate of Dartmouth college, and
the son of a wealthy Chicagoan,
Wednesday fatally shot Miss Helen
Ayer Marden of Somerville, Mass., on
the campus of Smith college, where
she was a senior, and then committed
suicide. The young woman had
broken off her engagement to marry him.

Miss Marden was taken to the Dick-
inson hospital, where she died shortly
before noon. She was the daughter
of Frank W. Marden, a Boston oil
merchant, who lives in Somerville.

Smith, whose home was in Chicago,
had been in Northampton for several
days. It is said that he had per-
sistently followed Miss Marden and
tried to force his attentions on her,
but she refused to have anything to
do with him. In the forenoon when the
majority of the students of Smith
were at chapel Miss Marden came out
of the student's building where she
roomed. She had stayed away from
the chapel exercises, it is understood,
because she feared she would be
further pursued by Smith on the way
there. She had gone only a short dis-
tance when she met Smith.

Suddenly workmen not far distant
heard a shot and a girl's scream.
Turning around they saw Smith stand-
ing beside the girl with a smoking re-
volver in his hand. Before they could
reach the couple they saw Smith
raise the revolver and fire two more
shots at the girl. Miss Marden sank
to the ground and Smith immediately
placed the muzzle of the weapon to
his own head and fired, falling dead
beside the young woman.

JONES' SLAYERS CAPTURED

Head Hunters Who Killed Scientist
Are Caught by Philippine Com-
missioner Wooster and Scouts.

Chicago. — A telegram from Com-
missioner Wooster, secretary of the
interior of the Philippine islands,
to Maj. H. F. Edwards, secretary of
insular affairs of the war department
at Washington, announces the capture
of the murderers of Dr. William Jones,
the anthropologist, who was killed last
March by head hunters of Dumabatos.

Upon receiving word of the mur-
der of Dr. Jones, Maj. Edwards cabled
Commissioner Wooster to capture the
entire tribe connected with the mur-
der. Wooster immediately set out
with a strong detachment of scouts
for the Dumabatos country to re-
cover the body of the scientist and
bring the guilty tribe to justice. Un-
til yesterday nothing had been heard
of the searchers and for a while it
was thought the entire party was lost.

Sunday School Convention.

Crookston, Minn.—Hundreds of Sun-
day school workers from all parts of
the state have come to Crookston to
attend the fifty-first annual Minnesota
Sunday school convention, which
opened Tuesday morning. President
W. H. Gold of Red Wood Falls was in
the chair, and after a song and Bible
service W. C. Pearce of Chicago spoke
on "A Forward Movement in World
Conquest." A practical demonstration
of the house visitation canvass fol-
lowed. In the afternoon H. Beudixen
of Springfield presided, and the chief
speakers were Rev. E. M. Hullett of
Detroit and Rev. Charles Flesher of
Fergus Falls. The convention then
broke up into denominational meet-
ings.

Prisoner in Suicide Attempt.

New York.—Emil Morhidge, an
Egyptian, awaiting extradition to Illi-
nois, made an attempt at suicide by
opening veins in both arms, in his cell
in the Tombs. The charge against
Morhidge is embezzlement.

Harriman Loses Appeal.

New York.—The appellate division
of the supreme court has denied the
appeal of E. H. Harriman for the dis-
missal of a suit for \$500,000 against
him brought by John Donovan of St.
Joseph, Mo.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR HARGIS.

Slayer of Feudist Father Is Convinced
by Jury—New Trial Re-
fused.

Irvine, Ky.—Condemned to spend
the remainder of his life in prison
for killing his father, Beach Hargis
gave no sign of emotion Wednes-
day when the verdict of the jury
which found him guilty was an-
nounced.

Bench sat between his mother and
sister. No one of the three spoke.
They sat motionless, waiting for the
sheriff to take Hargis to his cell. After
the courtroom became nearly deserted,
tears silently began coursing down
the mother's cheeks. She had spent
much of her fortune in the defense of
the reckless youth, who slew his fa-
ther and her husband—and had spent
it in vain, for the jury verdict proved.

This was the second trial of Hargis
for this crime. At the first trial the
jury was not able to agree upon a
verdict. United States Senator W. O.
Bradley was chief counsel for the de-
fense in both trials.

Irvine, Ky.—Beach Hargis, who was
convicted of the murder of his father,
James Hargis, was refused a new trial
Friday and Judge Adams sentenced
him to life imprisonment.

ARMENIAN SLAYS IN COURT.

Outraged Physician Fatally Shoots
Nephew in Detroit, Mich.,
Police Station.

Detroit, Mich. — Dr. G. K. Boya-
jlian, an Armenian, Friday shot and
fatally wounded his nephew, Niro-
toon H. Gaspanian, while the lat-
ter was being arraigned in police
court with his aunt, the physician's
wife, on a statutory charge.

Gaspanian's home is Lynn, Mass.
Dr. Hovajlian fired four shots at his
nephew, three of which found their
mark. He then turned the revolver
on his wife and fired the two remain-
ing bullets at her. One missed her en-
tirely and the other only penetrated
the crown of her hat. Joseph L.
Kraemer, a newspaper artist who was
sketching Mrs. Boyajlian, saved the
woman's life by pushing her into a
vacant jury room.

Mrs. Boyajlian, who is 28 years of
age, and her 23-year-old nephew were
arrested on complaint of Dr. Boyajlian.

SHOWS BEET SUGAR GROWTH.

Secretary Wilson Sends the Informa-
tion on the Industry Demanded
by the Senate.

Washington. — The secretary of
agriculture has sent to the senate
the information regarding the beet
sugar industry for which he was
asked in a resolution adopted by the
senate on April 8.

The data gives a detailed report of
the growth of the industry since 1896,
showing that the production of sugar
from beets has increased from 42,-
000 tons in 1896 to 425,000 tons in
1908. Detailed information as to the
effect of the establishment of beet
sugar factories on the value of sur-
rounding farm land and as to the var-
ious factories that have been estab-
lished throughout the country is
given by the secretary.

Ex-Wisconsin Congressman Dead.

Washington.—Former Representa-
tive Joseph W. Babcock of Wiscon-
sin, for 14 years a member of the
lower house of congress, and for
many years chairman of the national
Republican congressional committee,
died at his home here at 9:45 Tues-
day. He was 59 years old.

He had been ill for some weeks
with a complication of liver and kid-
ney troubles.

Benson Again Acquitted.

Washington.—John A. Benson of
San Francisco, charged with bribery
of government officials in connection
with western land irregularities, was
acquitted by a jury here.

The jury was out only 30 minutes
and the announcement of the acquittal
was met by a demonstration of ap-
proval among the audience.

Benson feelingly shook hands with
the jurymen and thanked them. This
is the second time that Benson has
been acquitted in this jurisdiction
within a year.

BRIEF STATE NEWS

Items of Special Interest to
Our Readers

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES.

Difference of Opinion Between State
Veterinarian Eisenman and Dr. Chris-
Miller Regarding Diagnosis of Dis-
eased Cattle Will Result in Lawsuit.

Louisville, Ky.—A difference of opin-
ion between Dr. F. T. Eisenman, state
veterinarian, and Dr. Chris. Miller, re-
garding the diagnosis of a disease
which has made its appearance among
the animals on the farm of Harlan
Christie, in Marion county, which the
state officer holds to be glanders and
which Dr. Miller says is suppurative
lymphangitis, is likely to cause a law-
suit involving the owner of the cattle,
the state board of health, Dr. Miller
and the United States government at
Washington before a final settlement
is reached. Dr. Eisenman holds that
Dr. Miller has been discourteous to
the entire state board and that he has
absolutely no basis for his diagnosis.
Government Expert Dr. J. E. Huckle-
y sustained Dr. Eisenman's diagnosis
several weeks ago, and a strict quar-
antine is now being kept on the cattle
on the Christie place. The state board
is worked up over the case and say
they will fight it to the end.

LAWFUL MONEY SHOULD BE PAID

Important Decision Rendered by Court
of Appeals Regarding Pay of
Miners.

Frankfort, Ky.—Miners employed in
Kentucky mines are entitled to be paid
in lawful money bi-monthly for their
labor, and employers can not pay in
checks which have a reduced value
when redeemed by the company, de-
clares the court of appeals. The de-
cision was announced in a case of the
Kentucky Coal Mining Co. against Ben
J. Mattingly. The appellee conducted
a store which had no arrangement for
handling the metal checks of the com-
pany. He took in several hundred dol-
lars' worth of them, and when he pre-
sented them for payment the company
offered to take them at 10 per cent
less than their face value. Mattingly
sued to recover the face value of the
checks. In reviewing the case the
court said the mining company is pre-
sented to know its own checks and
can not require the plaintiff to prove
their genuineness when it is unwilling
to say they are not genuine. Quoting
Section 214 of the constitution, the
court says the company can issue
these pay checks on agreement with
the miners, but it can not provide any
reduction from their face value as paid
to the miners for their work.

BEACH HARGIS FOUND GUILTY

Of the Murder of His Father and Giv-
ing a Life Sentence in the
Penitentiary.

Irvine, Ky.—Beach Hargis was found
guilty of the murder of his father,
James Hargis, by the jury and
given a life sentence in the peniten-
tiary in the Estill circuit court. A
conference of Hargis and his attorneys
at once followed, at which it was de-
cided to ask for a new trial, and fol-
lowing that, to take an appeal to the court
of appeals. Hargis feels that he was
treated unfairly by the trial court in
being compelled to stand trial during
the illness of two of his attorneys and
the absence of some of his witnesses.
The representatives of the common-
wealth expressed themselves as being
satisfied with the verdict and believe
it is justified by the law and the evi-
dence. J. C. M. Day, uncle of Beach
Hargis, was very much incensed over
the action of Judge Adams in permit-
ting the jury to stay at the hotel,
which, as claimed by the defense, was
the acknowledged headquarters of the
prosecution.

Indictments Dismissed.

Louisville, Ky.—Dismissal of indit-
ments against Arch Harris and W. W.
Petty, charged with having broken
into the offices of the Cincinnati Gas,
Coke and Coal Co. and destroying re-
cords pertaining to a civil suit the com-
pany was about to file against Harris,
created much comment here.

Oratorical Contest Results.

Georgetown, Ky.—Jesse H. Wells, of
Georgetown, representing Georgetown
college, won the gold medal and first
honors in the Intercollegiate oratorical
contest held here. R. G. Foster, of
New Albany, Ind., representing Trin-
sylvania university, won second place.

Sale of Thoroughbreds.

Lexington, Ky.—Julius Bauer's Ken-
more stud of thoroughbreds, consist-
ing of 34 head of various ages, was
dispersed at an auction under the
auspices of the Kentucky Sales Co.,
the total proceeds being \$4,255.

Paducah, Ky.—W. V. Eaton, of Pa-
ducah, was unanimously nominated for
the state senate on the third ballot by
the Second district senatorial conven-
tion. Resolutions condemning Gov.
Wilson for the wholesale pardoning
of criminals and endorsing the present
state officials were adopted.

Paducah, Ky.—The court of appeals
sustained the McCracken circuit court
in deciding that the city license ordi-
nance is valid. The city has been pre-
vented from collecting about \$20,000
worth of licenses by an injunction.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Last Hope Is Dissipated.

The last hope of Charles J. Leveing,
wife murderer, to escape prison walls
was dissipated when the court of ap-
peals passed upon his petition for a
rehearing of his case, overruling it.

State Auditor Enjoined.

State Auditor Frank I. James was
enjoined perpetually by Judge R. L.
Stout from collecting taxes for the
state after they had been barred by
the limitation of five years. Auditor
James has been calculating on collect-
ing \$750,000 from this source during
the next year or so. The matter will
go to the court of appeals.

Decision Affects Medicine Companies.

Medicine companies blinding dis-
tilled spirits must report to the state
auditor and pay taxes on such spirits
under the rectifiers' tax act, passed
by the general assembly in 1906, de-
clared the court of appeals.

Admitted to Kentucky.

State Insurance Commissioner Bell
admitted to business in the Kentucky
field the Great American Life Insur-
ance Co., of St. Louis. It has \$500,000
capital stock and will establish a state
agency at Louisville. The commis-
sioner also admitted the Common-
wealth Fire Insurance Co., of Ottum-
wa, Ia. This company has \$200,000
capital stock.

May Be Taxed by Municipality.

The court of appeals upheld the
right of a municipality in Kentucky to
tax its bonds in the hands of a holder.
The ruling was announced in a case
of the Bank of Russellville against the
city of Russellville.

Increased Assessments.

The state board of equalization passed
on the assessments of eight coun-
ties and increased the assessments in
all of them. They are as follows:
Lewis, 5 per cent on farm lands; Jack-
son, 7 per cent on farm lands; Jessa-
mine, 2 per cent on farm lands; Car-
roll, 2 per cent on farm lands and 2
per cent on town lots; Madison, 2 per
cent on farm lands; Henry, 6 per cent
on farm lands; Robertson, 15 per cent
on farm lands; Woodford, accepted.

Interesting Kentucky Items

Lexington, Ky.—By a vote of 3 to 2
the Transylvania university team won
the Kentucky debating championship
over the team from State university.

Louisville, Ky.—All stove molders in
Louisville may walk out in a strike
unless differences over the wage scale
between Union No. 16 and the O. K.
Stove Co. can be settled. About 160
men are involved.

Frankfort, Ky.—An increase of
\$471.76 is shown in the collections of
internal revenue in the office of De-
puty Collector Grant Roberts over the
corresponding month of last year. The
total for April this year is \$152,944.52.

Louisville, Ky.—Passengers in a
Pullman car in the Louisville & Nash-
ville yards were robbed and the thief
escaped with booty valued at several
hundred dollars. A well-dressed man,
who is thought to have been a pas-
senger, ransacked the berths of his
traveling companions.

Owensboro, Ky.—Jesse and Joseph
Schubert, brothers, taken to Louisville
for safe-keeping, shot and probably
fatally wounded John Daily, a promi-
nent farmer, and beat W. T. Patrick,
a farmer, into insensibility with a club.
The country in which the shooting oc-
curred is greatly aroused.

Louisville, Ky.—After a hard fought
battle Cincinnati became the success-
ful contender for the next annual con-
vention of the Master Boiler Makers'
association. Arthur E. Brown, master
boiler maker of the Louisville & Nash-
ville railroad, was made president of
the association in the annual election.

Georgetown, Ky.—Julian Leach, 6,
and his sister, Eva May, 4 years his
senior, were saved from death in the
waters of Big Springs by Robert Jones,
who plunged into the stream and
swam to their rescue. The lad fell
into the water in trying to recover his
cap and his sister jumped in to save
him.

Louisville, Ky.—An attempt to in-
crease the endowment to \$1,000,000 by
raising a fund of \$600,000 will be one
of the principal features of the semi-
centennial jubilee of the Southern
Baptist Theological Seminary, to be
held in this city May 13, when dele-
gates gather in the 54th annual con-
vention of Southern Baptists.

Lexington, Ky.—Circuit Judge Watts
Parker withdrew from the race for
the democratic nomination for the of-
fice he now holds and for which he
was opposed by George R. Hunt, the
present county attorney. At the same
time Dan W. Scott withdrew from the
race for sheriff and S. J. Moore from
the race for county assessor.

Frankfort, Ky.—The city council
ended the telephone war in this city
by passing the first reading of the or-
dinance providing maximum rates of
\$2.50 for business houses and \$1.50 for
residences. The sale of two franchises
is ordered. The tax rate of \$1.75 was
also passed.

Louisville, Ky.—A bolt of lightning
struck the roof of the famous dining
room at the Galt house, and, tearing
a ten-foot square hole in the roof, com-
pletely wrecked the room. The dam-
age is estimated at about \$5,000.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

ISAACS.

Isaacs, April 26.—Rev. A. B. Gabbard filled his regular appointment at Pigeon Roost Saturday night and Sunday.—Mrs. Mary McDowell is very ill.—Mrs. Belle Lake and Miss Lillie Lake, both of Loani, visited Friendship Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. George Davis were guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Pennington Saturday night.—Mr. Ike and Bill Lear of Carico visited Mr. M. Turner Sunday.—Mr. Tom McQueen is very ill with lung trouble.—Mrs. Vina McQueen visited Mrs. Sarah Davis Sunday night.—Mr. Dan Allen is very poorly with appendicitis.

PARROT.

Parrot, April 26.—Mr. Lewis Cunagin has erected a new store house.—Quite a crowd attended church at Mt. Zion Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hundley and family have been visiting the former's father and mother of Hurley for the past week.—Miss Florence McDowell paid Miss Lizzie Cunagin a visit Saturday night.—Mr. W. M. Cunagin has just returned from Louisville where he has been for the past few days.—Miss Fanny Parker spent last Saturday night with her niece Lizzie Nichols.—All wanting groceries call on Lewis Cunagin.—Mr. Frank Cole wishes to thank the people of Jackson county for their support in the recent primary in which he was nominated for magistrate.—Mr. Hiram Dees who has been in Hamilton for several months returned home this week.

SAND GAP.

Sand Gap, April 25.—James Johnson who has been ill for some time has gone to Richmond to be treated by the Drs. Gibson.—C. S. Durham went to Berea Saturday on business.—Died on Gravel Lick, Aunt Nancy Brockman widow of Uncle Jackie Brockman.—John R. Isaacs was thrown from a mule Saturday and seriously hurt.—Mrs. E. E. Durham recently visited relatives at Wind Cave. Her sister, Miss Dovie Isaacs accompanied her home.—Henry Roach has sold out and gone to Hamilton, O.

EVERGREEN.

Evergreen, April 27.—Peaches are almost killed but apples are good.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Combs of Berea are visiting Evergreen this week.—Thursday, April 21 a bad tornado struck us here. The damage done to timber can not be estimated.—Edward Lake got all of his fencing, hen house and smoke house blown down. His barn, worth \$300 was torn to pieces. He has had bad luck this year. He had scarcely recovered from a fire which burned his house last fall.—Mrs. T. J. Lake has just returned from a visit at Kingston.—Odd Fellow's Hall at Goodland was dedicated April 26. A big crowd was there. All report a nice time.

GREENDALE.

Greendale, May 4.—Dr. J. A. Malnfey will not sell his farm to Mr. Perkins. All would be sorry should so good a doctor leave our neighborhood.—Miss Gertrude Flanery and sister visited their grand father and grand mother the past week.—J. D. Pierson sold about seven hundred trees for the Fairmount Nursery the past week.—Died: Mrs. Susan Fullington wife of Frank Fullington and daughter of Mat Matthews.—Judge Brewer's court held at Bethlehem school house Thursday was badly disturbed by the quarrelling of some women. Several were bound to the peace and one lady was fined \$2.50 for disturbing the court and bound in a hundred dollars peace bond. She gave the Judge to understand she had the money but he could not get it, and left for home the Judge and constable standing by, without paying fine or filling bond. The case may not be closed yet. Others had to file peace bonds with parties as surety who were worth over seventeen hundred dollars.—The people of Jackson Co. seem well pleased with the new Circuit Judge.—There was a large crowd at Canons chapel yesterday morning and at Big Springs in the evening.—The quarterly meeting will be held at Big Springs this week and about thirty will be baptized there and at Canons chapel.—We are having frosts which are doing much damage to early gardens.—Andy Pierson fills his regular appointment at Maulden.—John P. Wilson moved a load of Robert Flanery's house plunder to Beattyville this week.—Jesse Hallbrooks went to Big Hill, Madison Co. this week to move a man by the name of Deese to Bud Wilson's farm.—We hear Lee Ward will move to Illinois soon.—Misses Bell and Lena Flanery bought their spring millinery at Travelers Rest

today.—Lee Pierson who was in the livery business several years at Berea, is now at Perkins, Okla. He writes that he has platted 96 acres of corn and will plant 28 acres of cotton, likes the country well and will make his home there.—Mrs. Lucy Isaacs of Hamilton, Ohio is visiting her parents this week at Greenhall.—Greenhall postoffice is to be a money order office soon.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROCKFORD.

Rockford, May 3.—Saturday and Sunday were regular church days at Scafold Cane, conducted by the Rev. F. T. Bryant of Cartersville.—The infant of Mr. and Mrs. James Wolfe died last week and was buried in the Scafold Cane cemetery Saturday.—The infant of Mr. and Mrs. Charley Owens died Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stephens' children have whooping cough.—Miss Mae L. Sexton and brother, Ambrose visited Miss Teele Todd Sunday.—Mrs. W. G. Waddle visited Miss Pearl Linville Saturday night.—Mrs. Nora McGuire is no better.—Mrs. Sarah A. Martin who has been sick so long with dropsy is worse.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Linville were in Berea Monday.—Mrs. Dan Owens is some better.—Mr. Emmett Joyner visited home folks here last week.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Rulien and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Guinn visited J. W. Todd Sunday evening.—Misses Lula and Myrtle McCollum visited Miss Nora Linville Sunday.

GAULEY.

Gauley, May 4.—Quite a crowd attended church at Redhill Sunday.—Tom Terry and Charley Anderson of Berea were in this part fishing Sunday.—Miss Kizzie Ponder of Dudley visited friends and relatives from Sunday until Tuesday.—There will be preaching at Piney school house Sunday by the Rev. Hugh Ponder.—Oscar Neely of Cookburg visited W. H. Ponder Sunday.—The primary election is getting very close, and we trust the Republican voters of Rockcastle County will consider the candidates and try to get sober, upright men for officers. Let us all strike a blow at the vile drink.—Lydia and Stella Bullock were down from Mt. Vernon Saturday and Sunday to see the former's parents and the latter's uncle J. C. Bullock.

Gauley, April 27.—There will be preaching at Redhill May 1st and 2nd.—Will Ponder's house was burned to the ground last Saturday night. Very little was saved.—W. H. Ponder was in Corbin and London on business last week.—Sam Miller has come home from Corbin to make a crop.—Miss Mary A. Mullins returned home last Friday from an extended visit with her uncle, T. D. Mullins at Mt. Vernon.

ROBINET.

Robinet, April 24.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, a girl, April 13.—The Rev. W. M. Higgins of Berea had service at Lone Oak Saturday night and Sunday.—There will be preaching at Horse Lick on the third Saturday and Sunday in each month.—Josie Powell has been ill with pneumonia but is some better.—S. H. Martin was in Livingston, April 16.—Lena Coffey is expected home from Richmond soon.—Aunt Isa B. Drew and Cass have returned home from Evergreen.—Alvin Carpenter had a log rolling, April 15. He had 22 hands.—Alex Drew has lagrippe.—Arvil Brewer and Rile were up from Berea last week buying cattle.—Charley Wise is about over his corn the first time. Most people are not thru planting.—Milt Carpenter killed a big copperhead Thursday.—Mrs. Neal Roberts is ill at this writing.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

ISLAND CITY.

Island City, April 30.—John Eversole of Booneville is attending Federal court at Richmond this week.—Dr. Treadway of Heidelberg shot and wounded Charley Williams Sunday according to reports here.—Nancy Bragans who has been sick for the past two weeks is out again.—G. J. Gentry and Arthur Bryant who attended Federal court at Richmond returned home Wednesday.—Nancy Bowman, Roddy Carmack, Mandy Bryant, Margaret Hoskins and Mattie Carmack visited Martha E. Gentry one day this week.—The Rev. Cordy Roberts failed to fill his regular appointment at Walnut Grove Sunday.—G. B. Palmer and Bill Becknell returned from Irvn Wednesday where they disposed of some timber.—Corn here is selling at \$1 per bushel.

TRAVELLERS REST.

Travelers Rest, April 30.—Mr. Jno. C. Wilson is putting up a new store in the Elder J. E. Rowlett property.—

A letter recently received from Messrs. John Cecil and Charles told us that they had safely arrived at Eustace, New Mexico.—Dr. John D. Herd was in Richmond Monday on business.—B. N. Minter and S. B. Caudell have just returned from Irvine, where they have been dealing in the timber business.—W. H. Venable, the soap man, and J. G. Rowlett, THE CITIZEN agent are planning to make a tour through the eastern counties.—John Cecil and S. P. Caudell have sold their store house and lot to David Planery of Lexington.—Curtis Thackett is now operating a new barbershop.—J. G. Rowlett was a business caller in our town Friday.

CLAY COUNTY.

TRAVELLERS REST.

Sextons Creek, April 24.—Sunday school was organized at the Clark school house last Sunday.—The following officers were elected: W. N. Burch, Supt., Mrs. Laura Howman, assistant Supt., Miss Mattie Sparks, Secretary and Treasurer.—Miss Rhoda Sparks, teacher of Primary grade, Mrs. Laura Bowman, teacher of Intermediate grade, and W. N. Burch, teacher of Advanced grade.—Mrs. Nancy Hunter who has been sick for the last week is some better.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sandlin a fine boy.—Steve Fields and his brother Jim are back from Cincinnati for a short stay.—L. H. Rowlett and family have moved to their new home near Lexington.—James Campbell occupies the property vacated by Rowlett.—John Rowlett and wife have gone to Hamilton, O. where they expect to make their home.—Corn is selling here at \$1 per bushel.—Hodie Sandlin has gone to Mt. Vernon to work this summer.—Sam Saylor, Sr., of Ananville visited relatives here Saturday and Sunday.—John C. Morgan of Heattsville visited his mother and sister here Saturday and Sunday.—G. W. Burch and wife of Gray Hawk, are visiting his parents here for a few days.—Drummers are as thick thru here as candidates have been in Owsley and Jackson counties.—Wm Roach of Manchester who is a candidate for sheriff of Clay county passed thru here last Saturday.

ESTILL COUNTY.

LOCUST BRANCH.

Locust Branch, May 3.—Several men from this place are attending court at Richmond today.—H. G. Bicknell bought a pair of mules of J. M. Coyle last week.—Our Sunday school is progressing nicely.—The land suit between S. B. Kelly and Virgil Bicknell was tried last week and a decision given in favor of Bicknell.—Mr. Willie Gentry and wife will leave here Friday for Middletown, O. to make their home.—Shannon Kindred who fell from a running horse a few days ago is getting well.—Miss May Kindred who has been in Illinois is home with her brother Shannon.—Mr. Jeff French and family visited relatives on Horn's Branch Sunday.—Dr. Land and wife were visiting at Robt. Land's Sunday.

STATION CAMP.

Station Camp, May 3.—The logging men got most of their timber out on this last tide.—Turner Kelly is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kelly of Wagersville.—Dr. Scott who has been in poor health all winter has been failing this week. He was thought to be improving until last week.—Charles Hise passed thru our town last week with a number of small cattle. He had to make them swim across Station Camp Creek at this place as it had been past fording for some days.—Miss Pattie Moore who was attending school at Bowling Green was called home some few weeks ago by the illness and death of her father, Mr. James Moore, will return to continue her work at Bowling Green. She is taking a course in stenography and typewriting.—U. S. Marshals Short and Mase made a visit on a place of business near here and returned with a moonshine still worm and cap and said they found some beer but not any whiskey. They failed to find the still as it had been moved. It is reported that the marshals burst up another still on the head of Middle Fork last Tuesday.—Mrs. Anna Clegg is on the sick list.—A Mr. Kidd visited Mrs. Anderson Peters and family Saturday and Sunday.—J. B. Kelly, of Wagersville, expects to buy some mules in Richmond today.—G. A. Park is planning to visit his son James who lives at Ford soon.—Tommy Marcum visited his brother John V. Marcum at Locust Branch Saturday.—Our Sunday school at this place is progressing nicely. Nearly every one who attends seems to be much interested in the work.—Little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eb Reeves is on the sick list.

MADISON COUNTY.

KINGSTON.

Kingston, May 3.—Our Sunday school convention which was held here Sunday was very successful. Among the speakers were the Rev. Mr. Wilhoit, of Georgetown, Mrs. Tom Flanery of Berea, Dr. Hobson, Sam Scott and Bruce Adams of Richmond, Ben Crooke, Dr. Martin and others of this place.—Mr. J. C. Powell made

a business trip to Berea Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lamb and Miss Florence Lamb of Dreyfus were the guests of C. C. Lamb Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Jim Baker of Berea spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. Tom Adams.—Mrs. A. R. Gibbs was a visitor in Richmond Monday.—Mr. Hubert Nicely and Frank Kennon of Berea attended the convention here Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Will Mundy were shopping in Richmond last week.—Mrs. A. P. Settle and Mrs. Julia Maupin were visitors in Berea Saturday evening.—Mrs. Mary Woods visited her sister Mrs. Lillie Muudy Sunday night.

HARTS.

Harts, May 3.—Mr. Imrie of Berea College preached a most interesting sermon here Sunday evening. His preaching was so interesting that he held the attention of every child there.—Miss Gertrude Pullins who has been sick is better.—Mr. Joe VanWinkle sold a nice cow to his brother Wesley VanWinkle.—Mr. W. H. Lake is planning to be in the Portland business again.—Tom Inreitt and family, Walker Melone and family have moved to Indiana.—Mr. Cain of Livingston and family are visiting John Ballenger of this place.—Mr. C. J. Lake has been sick, but is able to be out again.—Mr. James Dougherty returned home Saturday from White Hall.—Mr. Anderson Collins and sister Carrie visited James McQueen Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Elmer Steward after a long suffering died April 29th. She was laid to rest in the Kindred cemetery Friday. She leaves a husband and four small children and a host of friends to mourn her loss.—Messrs. D. C. Pullins and W. Bradley Lake are transferring bees for the farmers this spring.

A Warning.

"Fohlgive yoh enemies," said Uncle Eben, "but don't let yoh forgiveness go so far as to tempt yoh to kilt sociable nu' trade bosses."

OWSLEY SCHOOL WINS

Gets Prize of \$800 as State's Model Public School—Blue Grass Far Behind.

At a meeting of the Educational Committee of the Kentucky Federation of Woman's Clubs held at Richmond Thursday the eight hundred dollar prize in the rural school contest was awarded to a school near Booneville in Owsley county.

The conditions of the contest were made public shortly after the meeting of the Federation of Clubs in Paducah last June. It was open to any rural school in Kentucky, the prize to go to that school itself do the most to become a model school. The teaching of manual training and domestic science, grounds for playground and school gardens, at least two rooms and two teachers, were among the requirements, before a school could be taken into consideration as a model school.

VOTE ON AWARD UNANIMOUS.

Mrs. R. M. Roark, president of the Eastern Kentucky Normal School, is chairman of the Educational Committee, which conducted the contest. Members of the committee from Louisville and Lexington were present. Meeting with them to decide the contest, were Superintendent J. G. Crabbe and Dr. George J. Ramsey, representing the Kentucky Educational Association. The vote was unanimous for the Owsley County school.

The closest second was the Pewee Valley school in Oldham county.

Other contestants were the school at Smithfield, Henry county; the Cow Bell Hollow school near Berea, which had made splendid strides, and the Valley Station, Bardonia road, Middletown, and District No. 47 schools in Jefferson county. No school of any Blue Grass county entered for the contest. Every school that entered has gained more for itself by its efforts than the \$800 prize.

THE OWSLEY COUNTY SCHOOL.

Of all those entering the Owsley county school alone consolidated districts. By vote of the people three school districts have been consolidated, giving a new district four miles square; and three one-room school houses make way for the new six-room school house.

It is to be built with a concrete basement, accommodating the furnace, and also the domestic science and manual training rooms. Above are four school rooms and another story may be added when required. The building will cost about \$2,500. About \$300 is to be raised by a local tax this year; \$680 has already been subscribed by individuals, in addition to small sums pledged for manual training tools, maps, books, etc.; the community guarantees to raise \$1,725 this year.

Four acres of ground are already owned and three more were to be given if the Federation prize were secured. There will be a garden of a half-acre, a boys' playground of an acre. The grounds will be planted, and good out-buildings including a stable, in which the horses of the school children may be sheltered, are planned. A site has been set aside for a cottage for the principal. All the coal in a hundred acres adjoining the school is deeded to the school, for as long as the coal supply lasts.

PEOPLE GIVE THEIR LABOR.

People in the district who cannot give in money or in "kind" will give in labor. Several persons have stated that if the prize were secured they would move into the district that their families might get the benefit of the school, and would contribute toward it. The school will be called "The Federation School."

The school house is near thick Creek. It is on a dirt road and is five miles from a railroad. Let the rural schools on the model turn-pikes of the Blue Grass look to their laurels!

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